

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Figure  
Profile of novelist  
Rosamond Lehmann



of speech  
Charles Douglas-Horne  
reviews *Reality and  
Rhetoric*, Professor Peter  
Bauer's book about the  
economics of  
development. New  
Crime reviewer Marcel  
Berlins on *The Sandman*,  
by Miles Gibson, a novel  
written as the diary of a  
psychopathic killer.

Space...  
A Special Report on  
cable and satellite  
television - the beginning  
of an entertainment and  
communications  
revolution.

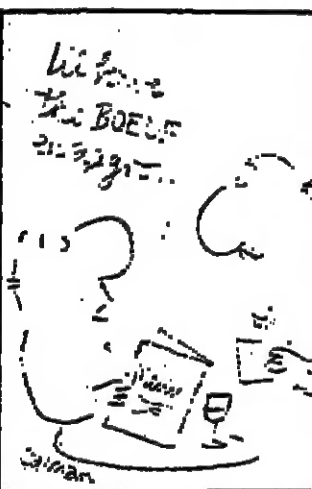
race  
David Miller and John  
Hennessy report from  
Sarajevo on the main  
events of the Winter  
Olympics.

## Churches 'struggle to survive'

Many churches in England are struggling for survival and clergy are afflicted with guilt for neglecting their families while they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster. He spoke of a "coming avalanche" of clergy divorces.

## Markets slump

About £3 billion was wiped from the value of shares in London yesterday as stock exchanges around the world slumped. The dollar rose 1.60 cents against the pound to \$1.4095.



## Irish beef held

French farmers at Le Havre, continuing their protest against meat imports, yesterday seized four lorries carrying beef from Ireland.

## Murder charge

David Carty, aged 18, of Rotherhithe, south-east London, has been charged with the murder last weekend of Michelle Anne Sadler and Robert Vaughan, both aged 17.

## Secrets trial

Sara Tisdall, the Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* memo on cruise missiles, has been sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act.

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# Britain prepares way to pull out of Lebanon

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday prepared the way for a possible pull-out of the British contingent from Beirut.

Mrs Thatcher held two Downing Street meetings - the first at 8.30am - with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary and Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, before reporting to the Commons. "The situation in Beirut is serious and has deteriorated further overnight."

Another meeting was called before Mrs Thatcher went to Buckingham Palace for her regular audience with the Queen. Whitehall sources left little room for doubt that a withdrawal was being planned.

The sharp change of course was signalled earlier by Sir Geoffrey in an interview with Jimmy Young on BBC radio. Sir Geoffrey, who had been delayed by a meeting in his department, was said to have arrived at the studio looking harassed and he became short with Mr Young when he was told he had given conflicting impressions of British intentions.

Sir Geoffrey said: "Look, so long as we can play a useful

part, then we should be there. There would be no point in our saying we are going to rush off precipitately."

But he added: "If the moment does arrive when we judge that that useful part can no longer be played, then we have to discontinue our presence."

"Those are the factors that have to be balanced all the time and particularly closely and particularly carefully because of the fact that we have British troops out there facing danger. They have to be reconsidered not just week by week, but day by day, or hour by hour, if necessary, in the light of what's happening on the ground."

The urgent and constant contact with multinational force, partners, reports from Beirut and the Downing Street meetings combined to build up expectation on an imminent announcement. Mrs Thatcher told Mr Kinnock, the Opposition Leader, in the Commons: "A statement will be made to the House if and when there is anything further that can suitably be reported."

However, the same Whitehall source who had on Monday indicated against a withdrawal, yesterday warned that journal-

ists should be careful of jumping to conclusions.

The Prime Minister has repeatedly warned of the dangers of a Beirut retreat. She said in an ITN interview on January 4: "We must act together and we can't just come out of the Beirut area and leave a vacuum there. You remember how terrible it was before the multinational force went in and if there was terrible slaughter again we should all feel very, very guilty indeed that we hadn't made proper alternative arrangements."

After the Anglo-Italian summit in Rome on January 27, she said: "I share Prime Minister Craxi's views that both of us see the possibility of an expanded United Nations role in Lebanon, but in the meantime we are there and do not intend to pull out to leave a vacuum in that country."

It was stated last night that there had still been no direct contact between the Prime Minister and President Reagan since the resignation of the Lebanese Cabinet on Sunday.

WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration began an urgent reappraisal of Lebanon policy yesterday, but apparently with no inclination

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## Helicopters fly out 40 staff from US Embassy

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With heavily-armed Muslim units of the Lebanese Army detaching en masse to the militias of west Beirut yesterday American naval helicopters staged a night-time evacuation of more than 40 American embassy personnel as rumours swept the capital that the multinational force is about to abandon President Amin Gemayel's disintegrating regime.

For more than 12 hours Christian units of the now-fragmented Government army had subjected west Beirut to a storm of shellfire that killed almost a hundred people while Druze artillery in Syrian-occupied territory to the east fired rockets into the Christian eastern sector of the city.

The anarchy and civil war which so many Lebanese politicians had most feared has at last been let loose in Beirut, which yesterday morning presented a horrifying picture of destruction and bloodshed.

Shells fell across dozens of streets, setting fire to blocks of flats, shops, offices and embassies, while Muslim troops previously loyal to President Gemayel moved over their entire armoured to the militias.

Armoured personnel carriers, Jeeps and heavy artillery, which had only just been presented to the Lebanese by the American Government, were trundling round the streets of the west of the city in the hands of armed gunmen bearing portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini.

Indeed, a former Army armoured vehicle draped with the flag of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party now stands guard over the American marines isolated on the stretch of seafront by the British Embassy. The Druze have accepted a private truce with the marines and have agreed to protect them, so far as it is in their power to do so.

Embassy personnel of the four nations involved in the multinational force - America, France, Italy and Britain - are believed to have made their own contacts with the militia now controlling half the capital so that the foreign troops can be evacuated in safety if the decision is taken to bring them out.

Another American Marine and three more Italian soldiers were wounded by gunfire during the day, and the American battleship 'New Jersey', firing out of a rainstorm in heavy seas, bombarded Druze areas in the hills in retaliation for the shelling of the Marine base.

If it was intended to cow the militias, however, it had no such effect.

All over west Beirut, Shia Muslim and Druze gunmen in a variety of T-shirts, jeans, combat fatigues, and headscarves travelled the streets, driving into battle against small pockets of Christian troops in ambulances and open-top army vehicles.

Around the Ban Mitraine and in the ruins of the old Phoenix Hotel soldiers still loyal to President Gemayel continued to hold out yesterday under rocket and mortar fire, but elsewhere the Muslim sector of the capital was in the total control of the gunman.

Many Muslims in west Beirut fear that Mr Gemayel may make one last desperate effort to hold on to power by trying to re-invoke west Beirut with Christian troops. Since these units of the army are already fighting alongside the Phalangist militia, the assumption is that the army would bring the Muslim quarter of the city.

The Christian community is terrified that the Syrians will punish them for supporting Mr Gemayel by subjecting east Beirut to further bombardment. The war Reagan couldn't win, centre page

cover fire: Militiaman protects his comrades

Inside the holocaust, back page

## £33m to repair Severn Bridge

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

An immediate programme of repairs to the Severn Bridge and two-year study into a second crossing were announced by Mr Nicholas Ridley, secretary of state for Transport, in the Commons yesterday.

Repairs will cost at least £33m and will take five to six years, by which time the bridge should be able to cope with expected demand to full safety standards Mr Ridley said.

He admitted that in the course of repairs the bridge would have to be closed completely on occasions but such closures would be "few and brief", he said. To minimise traffic disruption work would be done wherever possible at off-peak times and complete

closures would take place only during the night.

Advanced notice of traffic restrictions would be given and alternative routes signposted on the approaches to the bridge. Local authorities would be consulted. Preparatory work has already been put in hand. Mr Ridley said, and the actual work on the bridge would begin later in the year.

Mr Ridley emphasized that there was no commitment at this stage to a second crossing - which could be either a tunnel or bridge - but the study would ensure no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing once the Government was satisfied that traffic required it. There has been growing concern over the safety of the bridge, completed in 1966 at a

cost of £14m, especially as lorry traffic over it between England and South Wales has been heavier than was expected.

In May last year, consultants Flint & Neill reported that strengthening was required to enable the bridge to cope with possible traffic and wind loadings.

A Severn road tunnel capable of taking all the heavy and high-sided lorries could be built in under 3½ years and would cost £120m, British Steel said last night. They have already put proposals to the Department of Transport for a submerged tube tunnel 1.5 km south of the existing bridge increasing capacity by 50 per cent.

## Maxwell bid for control at Old Trafford

By Clive White

Robert Maxwell, the publishing millionaire, is bidding to take control of Manchester United, the wealthiest and best supported club in Britain. He hopes to buy out the controlling interest of Martin Edwards, the club's chairman. In a joint statement issued yesterday by the two men it was hoped that "negotiations would be conducted speedily".

Mr Maxwell, who is chairman of Oxford United, has made no secret of his wish to take over a big club. He was recently linked with a possible takeover at Birmingham City, and last year in an ambitious move he tried, unsuccessfully, to merge Oxford with Reading. He could find opposition

from another member of the United bond, James Gulliver, also a millionaire, who was rumoured to be interested in a takeover himself. Mr Gulliver holds 102,532 shares as against the 500,736 shares of Martin Edwards and 200,000 shares of Mr Edwards's brother, Roger.

Since Mr Maxwell saved Oxford from liquidation in January, 1982 by buying £128,000 worth of shares the club have twice narrowly failed to gain promotion to the second division and this season have been the subject of several heroic cup exploits, including the dismissal of Manchester United from the Milk Cup. Promotion this year seems assured.



Should Mr Maxwell be successful in his negotiations then under Football League rules he would have to resign as a director of Oxford. He has already hinted that he would pass on his shareholding to his family and that one of his sons

would become chairman of Oxford.

Manchester United, who regularly attract crowds of 40,000, are challenging for the Canon League championship but are out of both domestic cup competitions. Last year they announced a record profit of £2 million. In Italy yesterday there were unconfirmed reports that United had sold Bryan Robson, their biggest asset on the playing staff to Sampdoria.

Mr Maxwell's name has rarely been out of the news these past few months whether it be on a business of sporting front. He is chairman of the British Printing and Communications Corporation, who only last week ended a dispute with the print union. Sogat '82 at their Park Royal plant

## Shergar vet paid IRA £66,000

The IRA gang which kidnapped Sheragar, tricked a member of the owning syndicate out of £66,000, it was revealed last night.

Mr Stan Cosgrove, Sheragar's veterinary surgeon, and a part owner of a £250,000 share in the horse, said the money was given to a go-between last July and then stolen by the gang who broke a promise to return the horse.

Mr Cosgrove and the police denied reports at the time that he had been cheated out of the cash by hoaxers or that any money had been handed over. But last night Mr Cosgrove admitted that the money had been handed over to the real kidnappers.

He said a member of the gang who had telephoned him since Sheragar's kidnapping last February had suggested Mr Denis Minogue, a publican and horse-dealer, from Co. Clare, as a go-between.

Mr Cosgrove said that in May, Mr Minogue was hooded and taken to see a horse which he confirmed was Sheragar. Mr Cosgrove said he was later given instructions to give Mr Minogue £90,000 (£67,000).

Mr Minogue was to keep £10,000 in, and the rest was to be left in a car in Co. Clare.

"The gang were not to know where he was leaving it. The arrangement was that Mr Minogue was to travel to another part of the country and wait for a call from another go-between who would say the horse had been released. Mr Minogue would then tell that person where the money had been left."

Mr Cosgrove said that call was not made, although Mr Minogue waited for two days. When he returned to the spot where he had left the car, the money was gone.

"It seems the gang had kept watch on Denis Minogue and then short-circuited the arrangement," Mr Cosgrove said.

"We know the Sheragar

Continued on back page, col 1

## TV-am likely to close after union refuses to cut jobs

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The board of the commercial breakfast television station TV-am is expected to vote for its closure today after failing to reach agreement on redundancies with the television technicians' union.

TV-am sources said last night that the company's backers would refuse to provide the £2m the station requires to keep it going and predicted that it could be off the air by the weekend.

The station is losing £400,000 a month and has used for four redundancies, has offered to write off 15 unutilised vacancies, but the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians has refused to accept the station's request for 40 redundancies.

If, as expected, today's board meeting decides to deny the company its request for £2m, the last hope for the station seems to rest on a meeting between ACTT officials and TV-am management on Friday.

The company, which employs 350 people, has been dogged by disaster since its inception a year ago. Its initial popularity led to a boardroom coup which toppled most of the original founding members.

The resulting changes in TV-am's style, which sent it downmarket, brought increasingly improved audience ratings. But the company has been badly hit by the dispute between advertisers and the actors' union Equity, which has effectively halved its advertising revenue.

Eight dead, 11 saved from ship

By John Witherow and Colin Hughes

Eleven seamen from a sinking ship spent nearly an hour in the freezing waters of the Channel early yesterday clinging to an overturned lifeboat and a plank before they were rescued.

But eight of the crew from the Panamanian-registered Mid-night Sun 7 drowned as Britain and western France were battered by gales.

French coastguards said the 2,500-ton Japanese-owned ship, which was carrying iron ore from Spain to Belgium, sank rapidly eight miles off the island of Ushant, near Brittany. The captain was able to send only a brief May Day before launching two lifeboats.

Land's End SOS said they received an SOS at 4.15am saying: "Forward hold flooded. Ship sinking... crew abandoning... request urgent assistance. Signed master."

One survivor clung to a piece of wood before being rescued by a French trawler while 10 crewmen hung on to an overturned lifeboat and were saved by a French naval Super Frelon helicopter from Brian which had to fight its way through 60mph winds.

But the other lifeboat was empty; several trawlers later picked up the bodies of the missing men. The survivors, who were mainly South Koreans and Filipinos, were taken to hospital in Brest, suffering from exposure.

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## Diary

or Shall We Die?

Last February saw a number of musical premieres in London. One in particular promised considerable interest and comment: Michael Berkeley's oratorio 'or Shall We Die?'. It received a rapturous reception from the large audiences at the Royal Festival Hall and a high-wire act of confidence from the critics. Berkeley has now written a new oratorio, 'The Musical Times critic who said of the performance: 'Berkeley... has a gift for direct, intelligible communication which artistically, cold and hard as it may seem, is a rare quality. We should be repeating this work at the Barbican on Tuesday, 28th February as part of a concert which includes Debussy's 'Sonata for String'. This performance is given with the assistance of the British Trust. Full details in adjoining column.

Don't miss

The Tallis Choir Cycle 19-44, March, conducted by Yuri Simonov, which provides a rare opportunity to hear some of Tallis's less familiar compositions alongside those more frequently played. This cycle embraces a special offer for those looking for 4 or more concerts: you can book now. This series is sponsored by Bush Radio Ltd. You can book now at the Barbican Box Office.

At the Barbican Hall: Tuesday 28 February 7.45

DELUS

Songs of Sunset

BERKELEY

or Shall We Die?

Sally Burgess: Soprano

Heather Hargreaves: Soprano

David Wilson-Johnson: Baritone

London Symphony Chorus

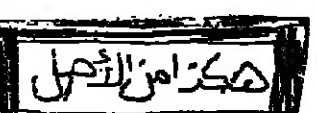
Richard Hickox, Conductor

28.27.88.25.22.50.22.50

Tickets from the Box Office

(0428 9795)

Credit Card Bookings (0388 8891)









# Overburdened clergymen struggle with guilt about neglected families

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Many churches in England are struggling for survival, and the clergy feel guilty about neglecting their families as they try to cope with their ministry, according to the Dean of St Paul's, the Very Rev Alan Webster.

A friend whom he described as "a competent sociologist" had warned him of a "coming avalanche of clergy divorces", and the Dean challenged: "Talk to any clergy family, and ask the younger members whether they attend Dad's church." It was now "exceptionally difficult" to pass on the Christian faith to the next generation.

Dean Webster's lament at the churches' plight is contained in the latest edition of the *Audsworth Papers*, an international newsletter for clergy and theologians. He suggests the clergy need a spiritual survival kit.

"These are lean times for the churches in England", he says. "It is tragic to see so many of them struggling for survival. Even in the country towns and villages, the hearthside of the

Church of England, the parishes are often in difficulty." Some clergy were trying to care for half a dozen churches, none of which drew more than very few people.

He adds that "burnt-out" in the ministry - clergymen becoming exhausted and virtually giving up - and clergy divorces were not as common as the media sometimes suggested. "But both phenomena are too frequent and a competent and friendly sociologist spoke recently of a coming avalanche of clergy divorces."

Those who specialize in counselling clergymen "report that again and again there is a sense of guilt about the little time that clergy spend with their wives and children."

Meanwhile, he says, attempts to reform and change the church encounter strong opposition, leading to a sense of resentment among those in favour of change and a "grass roots distrust" of church leaders among those against.

His remarks come in the middle of the most radical

debate for years on the future shape of the Church of England's full-time ministry. The General Synod is expected to return to the subject shortly, in the light of a report from Canon John Tiller, chief secretary of the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry. He suggested that a continuation of the present pattern was in the long term untenable, and that there should be a big shift in responsibility from the clergy to the active laity.

The Dean's suggestions for survival include leaving to others the things a clergyman does not do well: leaving time for reflection and prayer; joining unofficial groups outside the institutional structures where different people can meet without consciousness of rank; and having some vision of the church in the future and how to get to it.

He declined to say yesterday whether his own children "attended Dad's church", but friends describe his family as being close.

## Clerk for trial on secrets charges

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Correspondent

The Foreign Office clerk accused of leaking to *The Guardian* a confidential government memorandum on the arrival of cruise missiles was committed for trial yesterday at the Central Criminal Court under the Official Secrets Act.

Miss Sarah Tisdall, aged 23, who has been suspended from duties at the main Foreign Office building in Whitehall, appeared before Bow Street magistrates charged under Section Two of the Act with passing on the memorandum last October. Miss Tisdall, who lives in south London, was arrested last month.

Mr Gerald Lianee, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told Mr David Hopkins, the magistrate, that the Attorney General had withheld his consent for a summary hearing. Miss Tisdall was committed for trial and given

unconditional bail. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Offences under section two of the Official Secrets Act carry a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment if tried at a Crown Court and a maximum of three months' imprisonment and a £50 fine if dealt with at a magistrates' court.

Miss Tisdall was charged by Det Supt Ronald Hardy of Scotland Yard's serious crime squad after *The Guardian* was compelled to return the memorandum by the High Court.

The memorandum, classified as secret, was written by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, to the Prime Minister naming the day of the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common airbase, Berkshire.

A copy sent to the newspaper was used for a report



Miss Tisdall receiving daffodils from a Greenham Common peace woman after being bailed yesterday

## Doctors prescribing fewer tranquillizers

By Thomson Prentice

Fewer people are resorting to tranquillizers to relieve their anxieties and family doctors are persuading more of their patients that they do not need drugs.

The prescribing of such drugs as Valium and Librium dropped by about 15 per cent last year and is about 20 per cent less than seven years ago.

Women still take about twice as many tranquillizers as men and are more likely to use them in their menopausal years or when they are elderly, according to a recent survey.

Dr Clive Froggatt, a member of the Royal College of General Practitioners, said yesterday: "Doctors are trying to wean patients away from tranquillizers."

The patients' attitudes are

also changing. They no longer feel as strongly that they have wasted the doctor's time or their own by leaving the surgery without a prescription."

Dr Michael Denham, secretary of a Royal College of Physicians working party on medication for the elderly, said: "We believe significant numbers of patients could have their tranquillizers stopped without suffering any adverse effects."

"Doctors are under strong pressure to renew prescriptions for patients, but they are resisting that pressure and we are encouraging them to do so."

The study looked at three years' prescribing of psychotropic, or mood-changing drugs, including tranquillizers and hypnotics.

## More money for heart transplants

The Government yesterday announced a further year's funding for Britain's heart transplant programmes at Herefield Hospital and the Papworth Hospital in Cambridge (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The two hospitals are to receive £218,000 each from central National Health Service funds for the financial year 1984-85 to allow a three-year cost-benefit analysis of heart transplantation, due to report at the end of 1984, to be completed.

Since the transplant programme began in January 1979 at Papworth and in January 1980 at Herefield, a total of 152 transplants have been carried out, with 91 recipients still alive.

Announcing the continued funding, which roughly matches the £200,000 each hospital has received in the present financial year, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said that an interim report from the study indicated that an increasing proportion of patients were living longer and enjoying a better quality of life. The cost of each operation was tending to drop.

## Jail avoided

A soccer hooligan was told by Clerkenwell magistrate, Mr Christopher Bourke, yesterday that he was being fined £130 instead of being jailed because he had joined the Army. Nicholas Galvin, aged 18, from Liverpool, admitted using threatening behaviour at St Pancras station during a fight between Everton and Tottenham supporters.

## Crash landing

An RAF student pilot ejected from his Hawk jet trainer aircraft seconds before it crashed through a fence after an emergency landing at Swansea airport, Wales, yesterday. A bomb disposal unit removed the aircraft's practice bombs. The pilot was not injured.

## Smash and grab

Thieves smashed down the wall of a post office at Chatterden, near Rochester, Kent, with a stolen tractor and towed away the safe, yesterday. They escaped with more than £2,000 cash, and £7,000 worth of postal orders and stamps.

## Royal holiday

Princess Margaret left London yesterday for her annual holiday on the Caribbean island, Mustique. She flew from Heathrow on a British Airways scheduled flight to Barbados.

## Plea for survey on electricity disconnections

By a Staff Reporter

The Electricity Consumers' Council has called for a survey of those who have their electricity disconnected because they fail to pay their bills.

In the 12 months to June 30, 1983, 88,124 households had the supply cut off - equivalent to 1,700 households a week, or one in 200 domestic users.

The council says that systematic information about those who are eventually cut off is required to assess their hardship. "The total has come down over the last three years, but we are worried that those who are in the end disconnected have particularly intractable problems", it says.

In a report published today, the council also points out that the number disconnected for long periods seems to be rising as a proportion of the total.

The Code of Practice on the Payment of Domestic Electricity and Gas Bills: Interim Report on the 1982 Reviews (Electricity Consumer Council, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7LL, £2).

## Success claimed for anti-cancer vaccine

By Alan Hamilton

Officials of the World Health Organization have reported highly encouraging results from the first field trials of immunization against certain forms of cancer.

The tests, being conducted in six Third World countries, started a year ago after the introduction of a new vaccine to combat hepatitis B. The health organization estimates that 80 per cent of cases of liver cancer, which accounts for 250,000 premature deaths each year, are caused by hepatitis B, and that the disease is the world's greatest source of cancer after cigarette smoking.

Professor Arie Zuckerman, the director of the organization's hepatitis laboratory in London, said yesterday that although it was much too soon to observe any reduction in the incidence of liver cancer, the first year of immunization trials had shown conclusively that the vaccine was highly effective in eradicating the original disease of hepatitis.

Attention was drawn to the test programme by report in yesterday's editions of *The Times* that Princess Anne had been inoculated with the hepatitis B vaccine in preparation for her forthcoming tour of West Africa.

Some doctors have expressed concern that the vaccine, which is prepared from human tissue, could act as a carrier of other diseases, particularly AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), prevalent among homosexuals who are also particularly at risk from hepatitis.

However, Professor Zuckerman emphasized yesterday that there was no evidence that the hepatitis-B vaccine of the kind given to the Princess and at present being used in field trials in China, Singapore, Thailand, Burma, Senegal and The Gambia, was a possible carrier of infections, or that its side-effects were more dangerous than the disease it was intended to prevent.



Glittering prizes: Julie Walters who was named film actress of 1983 and Andrew Lloyd Webber who received a special award at the Variety Club of Great Britain's Show Business Awards luncheon at the Hilton in London yesterday

## Tate in secret talks on £12m bequest

By Brian Appleyard

The Tate Gallery may be in danger of losing a gift of paintings valued at £12m because it does not have room to show them.

The Tate has spent three months secretly negotiating for the bequest with the widow of Clyfford Still, an American abstract expressionist, who died in 1980.

Mrs Still has offered the gallery 25 of her husband's paintings, but she is insisting that they must be exhibited permanently in rooms which do not contain the work of other artists.

But 25 paintings on permanent exhibition would be too much for the gallery space available and the Tate is seeking a change in Mrs Still's conditions. She is understood to have been having second thoughts about the gift, as a result.

The problem of space is the latest in a series of snags to hinder the negotiations. Until yesterday, the gallery had feared that it could not afford to accept the gift because it believed it would be liable to value-added tax.

The tax has been levied on gifts from abroad for the past three years. VAT on a £12m gift would be £2m.

But it was pointed out yesterday that from July 1 this year, specified British galleries, including the Tate, will not be taxed on gifts from abroad.

Still had firm and unflinching views about galleries and dealers. So only 90 of his paintings were sold and another 60 were distributed among American galleries, leaving his widow with 600 paintings and 1,300 pastels.

She decided to distribute some of the paintings among important galleries and offered 25 to the Tate. Still never visited the gallery but he regarded it with some affection as it had provided a significant amount of exhibition space to his friend Mark Rothko, also an expressionist.

The Tate was offered a single Still recently for £1.25m (£250,000), so the huge value of the gift has never been in doubt, and the trustees are keen to win the bequest because the Tate has only one minor work by Still at present.

## Manslaughter verdict

Tracey Mizon, who killed her battered and burned son aged three, was remanded for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Barker, her lover, was jailed for four years.

Mizon, aged 22, of Lightfoot Road, Hornsey, north London, was found guilty of the manslaughter of her child, Andrew, who died from internal injuries. She was acquitted of murder.

Darker, aged 26, of Park End, Hemel Hempstead, was convicted with her of causing grievous bodily harm to the child and cruelty. He was also found guilty on two counts of causing actual bodily harm.

The boy was battered with a snooker cue by the couple so hard that it broke into five pieces, branded with an instrument, and burnt on his face and body with lighted cigarettes, plunged into baths of cold water and "kicked around like a football," the court was told. He died in hospital during an operation as doctors struggled to save him.

The couple had pleaded not guilty to all charges and blamed each other for the boy's injuries. Mr James Rant, QC, for Miss Mizon, said that the boy's death in December, 1982, had left her with a "bur of guilt".



Grove Speculator: Calves worth more than £30m

## Father to 80,000

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Grove Speculator, an 11-year-old Friesian bull, is believed to have set a new British record by fathering 80,000 calves last year by artificial insemination. Sold at market as steers and heifers, his progeny would be worth more than £30m.

The Milk Marketing Board, which bought the bull as a three-day-old calf from a Welsh farmer, was reluctant yesterday to claim a world record, because of very different breeding patterns and seasons in the United States, Canada and New Zealand.

But Grove Speculator is almost certainly the most

prolific English bull, so prolific that he visits the artificial insemination unit three times a week instead of the usual twice.

Potential breeding bulls are first tested by the board at the age of about 15 months, when enough semen is collected to inseminate about 300 cows. There is then a gap of about five years before the female offspring can be assessed for strength, appearance and milk yield.

Nearly three million dairy cows are inseminated in England and Wales every year, 70 per cent of them by the artificial method.

## Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to end entrance exams

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has become the first Oxford college to abolish entrance examinations and to rely on A-level results in choosing its students.

The decision by the college's governing body, announced yesterday, means that Emmanuel, which is 400 years old, will select candidates on the basis of A-levels, interviews and headteachers' reports. That brings it into line with all universities outside Oxford and Cambridge.

Dr Alan Baker, the college's senior tutor, said that Emmanuel had taken the decision to simplify applications: "procedures, particularly for those from state schools who were not as well equipped for the Cambridge Colleges' Examination as independent school candidates. He said that he hoped the move would widen the range of those who applied."

At present the college takes 42 per cent of its students from independent schools, 48 per cent from maintained schools and 10 per cent from overseas. "I think we shall be very popular with quite a lot of state schools," Dr Baker said.

"Many colleges in Cambridge are thinking along these lines," Emmanuel, which came sixth in an unofficial league of degree results at the university last year, is confident the A-level results are as good as the university entrance examination in assessing candidates' potential. "In fact, we have a greater confidence in A-levels together with S-levels," Dr Baker said.

Most colleges at Oxford and Cambridge operate a mixture of

the two systems of entry with the majority favouring entrance examination method. Oxford decided last year to abolish the seventh-term examination and Emmanuel sees little chance of the seventh-term examination surviving for long at Cambridge.

Dr Baker said that his college was opposed to the fourth-term entrance examination because candidates in the fourth term of the sixth form were much less mature and only half way through their A-level syllabuses.

It looks as though Emmanuel is setting the pace for reform at Cambridge and that other colleges may find it difficult to resist the tide to bring the university into line with most British universities.

## 'Polyversity' plan for south London

Academics at Goldsmith's College in south London will discuss today the possibility of a new kind of university, a mixture of the university and polytechnic concept, being established south of the Thames.

The idea of setting up what is known as a "polyversity" in south London has come from the Inner London Education Authority. Mr William Stubbs, the authority's education officer, has written to Mr Richard Hoggart, warden of Goldsmith's, to say that it would be interested in discussing a new type of chartered university.

North of the Thames the "polyversity" idea is being mooted for City University and the City of London Polytechnic.

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## PARLIAMENT February 7 1984

## £33m to repair and strengthen Severn Bridge

## TRANSPORT

The Severn Bridge is to be repaired and strengthened, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a statement to the Commons. Work would start later this year. He added that he had decided that a study should be set in hand into a second crossing. The cost of the repairs would be about £33m.

Mr Ridley said: There are three issues which need to be considered together: the strengthening of the existing crossing, the traffic control arrangements while the remedial works are carried out, and the question of a second crossing.

As regards the existing crossing, I have carefully considered the advice of the consultants and have decided to proceed with a programme of strengthening and repair in order to enable it to cope with the expected loadings while at the same time ensuring that the crossing remains open, as well as to operate without restriction on the flow of traffic.

The programme is expected to take five to six years to carry out. The precise extent of the works and the timing of their execution will depend on the outcome of further technical studies. Preparations for the more important works have already been put in hand. I intend that such works will begin later this year.

There will be the least possible interference with traffic while the repairs are being done. Wherever possible the work will be carried out at off-peak times; complete closures of the crossing are expected to be few and brief, and where possible limited to overnight hours.

Local authorities and user organizations will be consulted about any traffic restrictions that may be necessary. Warning signs and alternative routes will be signposted as appropriate.

I am confident that when the strengthening and repair work has been completed the crossing should continue to provide a safe, ready and reliable communications link vital to the prosperity of South Wales.

I want to give a double assurance

that this vital link will not be interrupted as a result of some unforeseen event or circumstance.

I have therefore decided that a study should be instituted into how a second crossing might be provided in the general corridor of the existing crossing. The study will examine other forms of crossing, as well as a bridge, and it will have regard to the desirability of convenient links to the M4 motorway.

It will start as soon as the detailed terms of reference and other arrangements have been drawn up. I expect the study to take about two years to come to conclusions.

I emphasize that this is not a decision to build a second crossing. Before such a decision were taken the Government would need to take full account of the outcome of the study, forecast traffic requirements at the time, as well as of progress of the work on the existing crossing. But the completion of the study will ensure that there is no unnecessary delay in providing a second crossing as soon as it is needed.

The Government fully recognizes the vital importance of the Severn crossing to the economy of South Wales and South Wales. The three measures I have announced today - the strengthening and repair of the existing crossing, the conduct of the study, and the decision to proceed with a second crossing - all demonstrate the Government's determination to maintain an adequate and reliable communications link between South Wales and its markets in the rest of Britain and in Europe on which its prosperity depends.

I believe that they should dispel any doubts among potential investors and the public at large about the Government's commitment to this aim, especially during the period while the strengthening and repair work is in progress. In all these matters I am in close consultation with the Secretary of State for Wales and will keep the House informed of progress made.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Hull East, Lab): The House will welcome the statement which now recognizes the urgent need to repair this bridge and

## Hughes: Penny-pinching

the possibility of a second Severn crossing.

Would he confirm the possible cost of the repairs to this bridge as being approximately £33m in order to make it safe from collapse? Will the extra charge be recovered from tolls and will the levels of charges be increased?

Should the feasibility study recommend a second crossing would he adopt its recommendations and will it be required to carry a toll charge? Will he instruct the feasibility study to re-examine the problem of the tolls' future to reduce capital costs?

Does he accept that the extra increase in lorry tonnage has contributed to the decline in the state of the bridge? Would he instruct the traffic engineers to issue instructions to allow 42 tonne lorries to use the bridge contrary to the decision of the House which placed a legal limit of 38 tonnes?

Mr Ridley: The remedial works are expected to cost about £33m. That is not a precise figure and will have to be updated in the light of the latest technical information. Tolls will remain on this crossing and they will be the subject of a public inquiry if there is a proposal to raise them.

If a second crossing is adopted, and it is a hypothetical question, at that stage it would be right to examine the tolls applying to a second crossing.

The maximum legal limit on lorry traffic in this country is 38 tonnes and no one in my department or anywhere else has authorised heavier lorries than 38 tonnes to cross this bridge or any other.

Mr Ray Hughes (Newport East, Lab): There are still certain misgivings about the urgency which is being given to the matter of a

second crossing. Will he get away from this penny-pinching monetarist attitude once and for all and give this the priority it deserves?

Mr Ridley: It is surprising when I have announced a programme of £33m for repairs and this could possibly lead to a further £10m for a second crossing that I should be accused of penny-pinching.

Mr Mark Robinson (Newport West, C): The statement will be welcomed by businesses throughout South Wales and on the other side of the Channel as well. The uncertainty which has affected our region over the last few months is at an end. If during the repairs the bridge has to be closed, that should not be just a possibility, there should be maximum consultation, but maximum action given to all businesses because it could be a major disruptive in economic life.

Mr Ridley: He speaks with the true voice of South Wales in welcoming the effective action the Government has taken to end the uncertainty about this crossing.

I do not envisage circumstances when the existing bridge may have to be closed. That could only arise if there were tremendous damage. It is possible there will be some lane closures during the repair work.

We are studying the possibility of making narrower lanes so it will be possible to maintain four lane working throughout the life of the bridge. The majority of the repair time. We will warn drivers when that may happen.

Mr Gerald Howells (Cardiff and Penarth North, Lab): I said Welsh business people wanted an assurance that there were alternative plans to keep the South Wales economy moving if the bridge had to be closed during the next two years.

Mr Ridley said there was no prospect of closing the bridge. There could be temporary closures during gales of 60 miles an hour or more but people had lived with those for 20 years or more.

when a member of the Royal Family goes to visit the barracks of a regiment. Most people in the House would thank the forces for their service and in trying to keep law and order in the Province.

## GCHQ union ban is familiar principle

The proposals to ban trade unions from GCHQ at Cheltenham were the only ones which would meet the Government's objectives, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said in the second reading of the Communications Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill.

He said the Government was in favour of increased employee participation in businesses and wider capital ownership. Ignorance of the cooperative option and lack of advice had limited the potential. They had therefore supported the agency in order to encourage the development of viable cooperatives.

The Government intended to maintain funding at the present level of £200,000 a year but at the same time free the agency from some of the constraints placed upon it by the 1978 Act.

The underlying objective of removing the block on the agency undertaking commercial activity and forming partnerships was to encourage it to become as self-sufficient as possible.

The regional provisions in the Bill provided the framework for the new and more cost-effective scheme of regional development grants put forward in the White Paper in December, which also initiated a period of public consultation which lasts until the end of May.

The provisions were being introduced now to allow implementation this autumn after representations made during consultation had been considered. If the Bill had been introduced later, it would have unnecessarily delayed the new arrangements.

The case for change was compelling. The present scheme took no account of jobs and was heavily weighted toward capital expenditure. The higher the investment the bigger the grant, regardless of jobs created.

The regional development grant scheme would be made more related

## Throwing money does not buy success in education

## ILEA SPENDING

The lesson of 20 years of the Inner London Education Authority was that throwing money at problems did not buy education success, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said during Commons debates.

He began by saying that if ILEA were selected for rate limitation it would be required to reduce its present excessive spending, which appeared to contribute little to the quality of most of its services compared with those provided by some other inner city authorities, and to obtain better value for money.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) said the Rates Bill would enable the Government to demand cuts of £120m in ILEA services.

Cuts of that magnitude (the said) could not be carried out without, for example, damaging education for the under-fives, adult education and remedial education for the most disadvantaged pupils.

Sir Keith Joseph: No, Mr Dubs is parrotting the alarmist and selective catalogue produced by ILEA's elected members. I wish Labour MPs would focus more often on what really matters, the quality of education for the children instead of on the figures alone.

Despite the zeal, devotion and pioneering work of many of its teachers, the tragedy of ILEA is that its expenditure is simply out of proportion to the results being achieved. Of course educational standards cannot be improved overnight.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Warrington South, C), the former Secretary of State for Education and Science, said he had looked into ILEA in depth. Even allowing for the problems of inner city education, ILEA was regrettably a good example of the fact that spending more money did not necessarily bring better education.

Sir Keith Joseph: I agree with every word.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) said many pensioners and disabled people who had been members of ILEA had been worried about the implications of the suggested 13 per cent cut in education spending. If the minister did not wish to be alarmist, would he therefore support the proposal that the quality of adult education would be maintained after the spending cuts had been enforced.

Sir Keith Joseph said he could not imagine that a successor authority, if the Bill were passed, would ignore the importance of adult education.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Eltham, C) said many pensioners taking advantage of adult education charged only £1 a year for as many courses as they wished to take. Many wished to contribute more.

Sir Keith Joseph: This is a typical example of unnecessary extravagance by ILEA which reduces the effectiveness of its services.

Sir Keith Joseph: There are certainly attractions in the idea. The problem is that the Government seeks that responsibility for running all the local authority services should rest with the boroughs and the districts. That is the main reason why on the whole we prefer the proposal in the White Paper.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): Will he confirm he has had virtually no representations supporting his own policy? The Government's proposals are highly unpopular with the people of London who are concerned to have decent education and not at ridiculous proposals.

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think he is entitled to speak for all the people of London. The Government's popular decision to replace the ILEA is the right one.

Mr Timothy Yee (Suffolk South, C): One of the most worrying trends at present is ILEA's pursuit of purely political campaigns, thereby diverting resources which should be for education into politics. Would the Secretary of State take steps to amend the law to prevent ILEA, or any other authority, from doing this?

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think amendment of the law is the question. I think the alarmist and highly politicized campaign by ILEA is treachery to its own higher purpose.

● The alarmist and highly politicized campaign by the ILEA was treachery to its own higher purpose, Sir Keith Joseph stated during later exchanges on the authority's future.

He said he had received about 1,600 representations on the future of ILEA, about 1,300 of which expressed views in general terms.

The remaining 300 or so, he explained, considered the specific proposals for the ILEA in the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*, and the consultation paper, *Investing the boroughs in inner London education*.

With very few exceptions, these latter representations welcomed the proposal of a single education authority for inner London and about half of them expressed a preference for a directly elected joint board in contrast to the White Paper proposal for a joint board whose members are appointed by inner London boroughs and the Common Council.

Mr John Maples (Levensham West, C) in view of that, would the Secretary of State further consider the proposal that the new ILEA should be a directly elected authority?

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## Hungary: Do not expect too much

## PM's QUESTIONS

Disarmament discussions between East and West would take a very long time and her recent visit to Hungary should not raise great expectations, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions.

Mr Tony Speller (Devon North, C): While congratulating her on the success of her visit to Hungary last week, does she anticipate that the public success of that visit may be followed by some initiative that may reduce tension between East and West Europe?

Mrs Thatcher: This visit was valuable. I do not think that the fact of such a visit should raise great expectations. Discussions between East and West to improve the general understanding and to secure more results in disarmament will inevitably take a very long time.

It is quite clear we must not relax our vigilance in any way but, because we genuinely wish disarmament to take place, we must take every opportunity for further discussions and to bring back the Soviet Union to the negotiating table at Geneva.

Mr Stefan Terlezki (Cardiff, West, C): What assurance has she received from the Hungarian Government that ordinary people from that country will be able to visit our free country and that there is light at the end of the tunnel for them?

Mrs Thatcher: My talks with the Hungarian Government were on the basis that we have our system and are ready to defend it and are anxious to start discussions with those in the other alliance to reach greater understanding and to reduce international tensions.

We recognize that those on different sides of the political divide have a common interest to get greater understanding to try to reduce weaponry, always keeping

## Urgent talks on forces in Lebanon

the balance so that each keep their security.

We did not discuss personal details of personal cases.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked: In view of the tragically deteriorating situation in the Lebanon, what arrangements has she made, if any, for keeping the House informed about any decisions that become necessary regarding our troops in Beirut?

Mrs Thatcher: I am in close consultation with the Secretary of State for Wales and will keep the House informed of progress made.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Hull East, Lab): The House will welcome the statement which now recognizes the urgent need to repair this bridge and

the possibility of a second Severn crossing.

Would he confirm the possible cost of the repairs to this bridge as being approximately £33m in order to make it safe from collapse? Will the extra charge be recovered from tolls and will the levels of charges be increased?

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## Duke's visit to barracks defended

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Drummed Barracks, Armagh, was defended during Prime Minister's question time by Mrs Thatcher who said it was an internal matter for the United Kingdom and a proper matter for such a visit.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Armagh, Lab) first raised the matter when he asked the Prime Minister a high level visit following her own to Drummed Barracks, Armagh, which houses the headquarters of a regiment of which members have been charged with the murder of local people for no other reason than that they were nationalists and cannot but benefit the IRA (Conservative protest).

When will she stop playing into the hands of Gerry Adams? Mrs Thatcher: A visit by a member of the Royal Family to a regiment in the United Kingdom, of which he is a colonel, is an internal matter for the United Kingdom and a proper matter for such a visit.

Mr John D. Taylor (Stratford, OUP): Will she confirm that members of the Royal Family are free to visit all parts of the United Kingdom even if countries, which from time to time claim to be independent and sovereign, attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of the United Kingdom?

The vast majority of Northern Ireland welcome the visits by her and the Duke of Edinburgh to those parts of Northern Ireland which suffer from Irish terrorism. Mrs Thatcher: It is an internal matter for the United Kingdom

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## Regional policy must be more cost effective

## INDUSTRY

The Government wanted to continue to fund the Cooperative Development Agency because it believed it could help create new businesses and jobs, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said in the second reading of the Communications Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill.

He said the Government was in favour of increased employee participation in businesses and wider capital ownership. Ignorance of the cooperative option and lack of advice had limited the potential. They had therefore supported the agency in order to encourage the development of viable cooperatives.

The Government intended to maintain funding at the present level of £200,000 a year but at the same time free the agency from some of the constraints placed upon it by the 1978 Act.

The underlying objective of removing the block on the agency undertaking commercial activity and forming partnerships was to encourage it to become as self-sufficient as possible.

The regional provisions in the Bill provided the framework for the new and more cost-effective scheme of regional development grants put forward in the White Paper in December, which also initiated a period of public consultation which lasts until the end of May.

The provisions were being introduced now to allow implementation this autumn after representations made during consultation had been considered. If the Bill had been introduced later, it would have unnecessarily delayed the new arrangements.

The case for change was compelling. The present scheme took no account of jobs and was heavily weighted toward capital expenditure. The higher the investment the bigger the grant, regardless of jobs created.

The regional development grant scheme would be made more related

to jobs. It was proposed to introduce a job grant as an alternative to grant on capital expenditure on assets. Grant on capital spending would be limited by a cost per job ceiling, and to the extent that it created jobs. That ceiling would not normally apply to small firms.

The Nissan project would be covered by transitional provisions because they had made an application and received an offer within the time limit.

The Government proposed to use the power to specify qualifying activities to make regional development grants available to parts of the service sector. They would pay grant where that was unlikely to increase the level of activity in a given locality.

Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, moved an amendment regarding the limited resources available to the agency, and calling on the House to decline to give a second reading to the Bill which reduced aid to the regions by between £150m and £200m a year at a time when assisted areas were in greatest need of support.

He said that despite the areas of agreement, he opposed the Bill which he saw as ominous, penny pinching and had little to do with advancing regional policy, but which had everything to do with cutting public expenditure. It was not in pursuit of efficiency; it was an exercise in financial savagery.

The Government said in its White Paper that it was committed to maintaining an effective regional policy. So effective was that policy that unemployment in Yorkshire and Humberside had risen by 147 per cent and in the North West by 136 per cent.

Parliament today Commons (2.30). Welsh Rate Support Grant Motion. Motion on fishing vessels and fisheries conservation. Lords (2.30). Debates on homelessness, drug addiction, and GCHQ.

He said: The loss both to the Home Office and the probation service caused by the lack of timely information, locally and nationally, about the service's activities is likely to be substantial and will undoubtedly prejudice the effective management of the service's work.

## Parole not being denied to prisoners

## HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Elton



## Grenadians toast past 10 years but fail to agree on their future

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's

To the rhythm of steel bands, the people of Grenada celebrated the tenth anniversary of their independence yesterday. They are still surprised, and relieved, at the turn of events in recent months and have mixed feelings about the elections this year that will return them to democracy.

The 100,000 islanders seem evenly divided on the wisdom of holding elections by the end of the year as the interim Government insists.

It would certainly suit President Reagan to have an elected government in Grenada within a year of the October 25 invasion and just before the presidential elections in the United States. It would neatly tie the ends of a controversial episode that increased Mr Reagan's popularity.

Many islanders say frankly that elections this year are elections too soon. They want Grenada to remain for two years under the American military and economic aegis, and under the administration of the appointed interim government, saying that this arrangement guarantees the stability vital to political recovery.

They argue that there is not enough time for the political process to restart after years of repression. People do not know the personalities and policies of parties that are only just being revived and founded. Political

groups are still a long way from choosing possible leaders, candidates and officials and working out their programmes.

"Everyone recognizes that if we get it wrong in the elections we are in for trouble," a member of the interim Government said. "We look back over the past 10 years and know we run the risk of going through all that again. There are good arguments for taking our time over elections."

On the other hand there is work to be done. The country must be governed and there are excellent reasons for going ahead with elections. We may not be ready at the moment, but the prospect of elections will concentrate our minds wonderfully.

A number of Grenadians say honestly that they want a quiet life and ask: "Why spoil it with politics?" But those who want elections say that the country has to face reality and should take control of its own affairs sooner rather than later.

The interim Government, and leaders of other Caribbean countries, are anxious that the 300 American troops and military policemen still in Grenada should remain during the election period. This point was made with some emphasis to Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, who arrived in Grenada yesterday to be chief guest

The Grenadians are also anxious that the Americans should finish the airport at Point Salines, built mostly by Cuban labour.

The independence celebrations yesterday were the first for several years. Under the Government of Maurice Bishop independence from Britain was not celebrated and, instead, the island marked March 13 as a holiday, the day Mr Bishop seized power from Sir Eric Gairy in 1979.

Independence Day started with a heavy rainstorm which beat on the red corrugated iron roofs of St George's with the sound of 1,000 drums. Every church in the island held a morning service and then steel bands started up and the flag-decked capital thrived.

The Royal Navy frigate HMS Plymouth, dressed overall, was berthed alongside the banana loading wharf in St George's harbour.

The noise of the celebrations carried up the hill to the prison where the leaders of the coup that triggered the invasion sit glumly pondering their fate, and await charges and trial.

● CLEMSON: The US invasion of Grenada quelled the spread of communism to neighbouring Caribbean islands. Miss Eugenia Charles, the Dominican Prime Minister, said in this South Carolina town on Monday (AP reports).



Home sweet home: President Reagan with his wife and brother Neil outside his childhood home in Illinois.

## The New Hampshire primary Mondale has it all to lose

From Nicholas Ashford, Manchester, New Hampshire



"On February 28 you will be the most powerful people in the world," Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential front-runner, told a group of pensioners who had gathered to hear him in an old folks home in Dover, in the south-east corner of this sparsely populated New England state.

"You reserve the right not just to see us candidates on TV. You want to see us close up. You want to ask those questions and you want straight answers. You want the right to pass personal judgment on whether we're phony or not."

Once every four years, New Hampshire becomes the centre of American and international attention when it holds the first primary of the presidential election campaign. In just under three weeks, this tiny conservative state will, as it has for decades, exercise influence in presidential politics far beyond the size of its electorate or the contingents of delegates it sends to the party conventions.

New Hampshire law stipulates that its primary must take place a week before any other. Although Iowa holds its caucus a week earlier, the New Hampshire primary remains the first fully-fledged election of the presidential contest.

Although the state will send only 22 delegates to the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco (well under 1 per

cent of the total), the eight Democratic runners have spent innumerable days trudging through snow and mud to woo voters.

In New Hampshire, the presidential primary means a return to grassroots politics for the candidates. It is not enough for them to be seen on evening newscasts or to bombard the electorate with lavishly produced TV commercials. Voters expect to see the candidates, to shake their hands, and, if possible, chat to them.

This year Senator Gary Hart, regarded by some observers as the dark horse of the 1984 race, has been going from door to door among the state's 110,000 registered Democrats - and at one stage even stopped to wash dishes for a prospective supporter.

The reason candidates spend such an inordinate amount of time and effort on an otherwise politically insignificant and atypical state is simply because it votes first - and recent history has shown that front runners have often stumbled in New Hampshire, while underdogs have suddenly leapt into prominence.

It was in New Hampshire, for example, that Eugene McCarthy in 1968, George McGovern in 1972, and Jimmy Carter in 1976 gave their longest candidacies a big boost by strong showings in the primary. And, as the locals always like to emphasize, no candidate in recent years has gone on to win the presidency without first winning New Hampshire.

The state's reputation for upstaging front-runners is bad news for Mondale, whom polls show way ahead of his seven rivals. So is the fact that New Hampshire Democrats tend to be conservative and may be wary of Mondale's past Liberal leanings.

Their main concern is that his support could be eroded on the right by Senator John Glenn and on the left by the Rev Jesse Jackson and McGovern. Glenn's performance has been disappointing, but he is expected to fare well among conservatives (the state has a large group of military veterans) and independents.

The joker in the pack is Jackson, whose colourful oratory and huge travelling retinue of supporters and Secret Servicemen have brightened an otherwise lacklustre campaign. Although there are fewer than 10,000 blacks and hispanics in the state, he is expected to pick up a number of white votes, particularly among the young.

The other challenge troubling the Mondale team comes from Hart, who has been campaigning on the theme that the Democratic Party needs a new leader with new ideas.

If Mondale fares less well than expected, this could undermine the momentum he is trying to build ahead of "super Tuesday" on March 13 when 10 states hold primaries or caucuses. If that happened, New Hampshire would again live up to its reputation as a maker and breaker of political reputations.

## Smith party boycotts by-election

From Stephen Taylor Harare

After two successive by-election defeats Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front has declined for the first time to contest a seat for the Zimbabwe Parliament, sounding the death knell of the party which led the country to UDI in 1965.

A statement by the Front yesterday said that a poll of the white voters in the Lundi constituency had disclosed that most of its supporters believed their interests would be best served by Mr Peter Field, a farmer who is standing as an independent. Ironically, Mr Field is a nephew of the late Winston Field, founder of the Front and a former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

A spokesman denied that the decision meant the end of the party and said it would contest every white seat in the general election due next year.

The Front swept the board in the 1978 election for a 30-seat parliament, and at the independence election of 1980 it won all 20 seats reserved for whites in the new Zimbabwe parliament. Since then it has seen its power base eroded by voter apathy and independent candidates favouring closer cooperation with the Mugabe Government.

The election will leave the Front with eight seats and the independents with 12.

● SPIRITS FORGOTTEN: a group of Zimbabwe tribal chiefs, angered by what they see as government attempts to bypass their traditional authority, have demanded a meeting with Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

According to the Ziana news agency, the chiefs have also blamed the ruling Zanu (PF) party for the three-year drought, and said it was because the Government had forgotten its obligations to ancestral spirits.

## Superpower clash opens UN session

From Alan McGregor Geneva

When the 40-nation United Nations Disarmament Conference opened its spring session yesterday, the Soviet Union immediately assailed the Reagan Administration, accusing it of seeking "to change the strategic balance of the world in its favour."

"Never before has mankind been so close to the abyss of nuclear catastrophe; never before have prospects of improving the international situation been so gloomy," the Soviet delegate, Mr Viktor Issraelyan, said.

He described President Reagan's calls for resumed superpower negotiations as no more than "a demagogic trick aimed at misleading public opinion". The Soviet Union would not allow the conference to be used by the Americans to give the impression that "practical work is being done here when in fact the US has blocked all channels for negotiations".

Mr Issraelyan advocated a nuclear weapons freeze as a compromise "to create a favourable situation for moving away from this dead point".

In reply, the US delegate, Mr Louis Fields, said his Soviet counterpart had "distorted history - well known to all here - and resorted to petty slander".

While a treaty banning chemical weapons is given priority on the conference agenda, the "tense relations between the major powers", as the Swedish delegate, Mrs Maj Britt Theorin, put it, "have made progress painfully slow".

The United States is about to table a draft convention - as the Soviet Union did last year - but agreement is still remote on what Mr Fields described as "the very complex verification procedures necessary to ensure existing chemical weapons are destroyed and none produced in the near future".

## Namibia skirmish fails to halt Angola withdrawal

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Army's headquarters in Namibia reported a skirmish last Sunday in the eastern Ovamboland region of the territory in which three Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) guerrillas were killed. There were said to be no casualties on the South African side.

The reported clash came five days after Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, told Parliament in Cape Town that South Africa had begun to "disengage" its forces in southern Angola, where Swapo has its bases, as "a preparatory step" towards an eventual ceasefire.

Mr Botha said that whether a ceasefire came about would depend "on the cooperation we received from the other parties concerned" - that is, Swapo, the Angolan Army and the estimated 25,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

At the time that the reported clash with Swapo occurred, Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, expressed doubt in a television interview that Swapo could be prevented from taking advantage of a South African disengagement, which he described as risky and dangerous. It is regarded as encouraging that South Africa has not so far made anything of the incident on Sunday.

Nonetheless, the clash indicates the precariousness of the situation, which is heightened by the absence of any independent means (beyond possible American satellite surveillance) of checking Angolan, Swapo,

and South African claims of what is actually happening.

Army headquarters in Pretoria refuse to say whether all South African units have now been removed from southern Angola. It is known, however, that General Constant Viljoen, the Chief of the Defence Force, and five other generals visited the "operational area" last Thursday, apparently to supervise the withdrawal.

If the military truce holds, the next diplomatic steps in the peace initiative could be trilateral talks between the United States, South Africa and Angola, and separate direct discussions between Pretoria, probably represented by its administrator-general in Namibia, and Swapo.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, said this week during a visit to Rome that he was ready to talk to South Africa about ways of implementing the UN for Namibia's independence, but that he was also waiting to see whether South Africa was "sincere and honest".

Meanwhile, Mozambique has been asked by Pretoria to expel Mr Joe Slovo, a former white Johannesburg lawyer and now a leading figure in the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), according to South African Press reports. There was no confirmation here, but the ANC issued a statement in Zambia saying that it had been informed by Mozambique of a list of South African demands regarding the ANC's presence.



# 9 out of 10\* people wish to be free to decide whether they will smoke or not.

## Unfair taxation is taking that freedom away.

Even though they might not be smokers, ordinary people want to be free to decide about smoking for themselves.

The taxes on cigarettes are unfair compared with most other products. Excessive tax means that smoking is being put out of the reach of many people, and the decision is no longer theirs.

A recent poll\* conducted by NOP Market Research

showed that 9 out of 10 people felt that smoking was a matter for personal choice.

The tax burden falls upon everyone, but the smoker is paying more than his fair share.

Even 43% of non-smokers agree that the tax on cigarettes is already too high.

For people who want to decide for themselves, the time has come to say: 'Enough is Enough.'

ENOUGH IS ENOUGH



# Israel agrees to publish damning report on persecution of Arabs

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a delay of nearly two years, the Israeli Government yesterday sanctioned publication of a controversial report citing many cases between 1981 and 1982 where Jewish vigilante attacks against West Bank Arabs were insufficiently investigated by the security forces.

Opposition politicians immediately called for the resignation of Mr Moshe Nissim, the Justice Minister, and Dr Joseph Berg, Minister of the Interior. The Peace Now movement demanded an urgent inquiry into why investigations into attacks against Arabs had been closed, the names of Jews who refused to testify and the identity of those who put pressure on the police and the Army to halt inquiries into the anti-Arab violence.

The four copies of the report, which included dossiers on the murder of Palestinians and the throwing of grenades at Palestinian houses, were released. All names were removed. In recent months there have been persistent reports that Israeli politicians interceded on behalf of settlers accused of attacks.

The release of the report came at a time of mounting political concern in Israel over the growth of a new right-wing Jewish terrorist movement. Critics of the Government claim it has been allowed to flourish because of the reluctance of the authorities to mount a sufficient security drive against extremists.

Last month, Jewish extremists equipped with army-issue hand grenades and high explosives narrowly failed in a still unavowed attempt to blow up

the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, one of Islam's holiest shrines. Mr Teddy Kollek, the mayor, subsequently gave a warning that terrorism from within could threaten Israel's control of the Holy City.

In an effort to minimize the political damage from yesterday's report and to diffuse international criticism, the government published simultaneously a list of unsolved attacks against Jews in Israel and the West Bank between 1978 and 1983 in which 27 people were killed and 227 wounded.

The long delayed report was named after its former chairman, Judith Karp, Israel's Deputy Attorney-General who last year resigned as head of the inter-ministerial committee appointed to investigate Jewish vigilantism in protest against the Government's refusal to act on its recommendations.

At the time, there was fierce controversy about what police sources alleged were two systems of justice operating in the West Bank: one for Jewish settlers and the other for Arabs. Mr Nissim refused repeated requests by the Knesset Law Committee to see the report until "ministerial discussions" on the sensitive topic were complete. This happened only last Sunday.

The Government's embarrassment over the report was apparent yesterday when Attorney-General Berg, who had been asked to prepare a simultaneous English translation of the complex Hebrew text, was sabotaged by the public re-

lations branch of the Justice Ministry.

One of the main recommendations of the Karp Committee - which investigated 70 different Arab complaints of Jewish wrongdoing in the West Bank - was for an immediate reassessment of the standing orders for the opening of fire by Israeli soldiers serving in the occupied region.

The report also found that in certain cases police handling of Arab complaints against soldiers and Jewish settlers was "lacksadaisical and defective."

The report outlined the difficulties caused by the lack of definition of responsibility for investigating certain crimes between the police and the military authorities.

Earlier this week, the Cabinet announced that army and police strength in the West Bank would be stepped up to enforce new policy guidelines, including an equal application of the law against Jews and Arabs but sceptical politicians have pointed out that no indication has yet been given about how the security drive will be financed at a time of economic belt-tightening.

The establishment of the Karp Committee was prompted by a letter written by 14 Hebrew university law professors in July 1980 to Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General. The academics demanded that action be taken to "comprehensively investigate private police actions in the (occupied) territories and to bring suspects to justice."

## Sharon under renewed attack for war role

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Today's first anniversary of publication of the damning Kahan Report on Israel's role in the Ashraf and Charila massacres coincides with a new campaign to have its principal political victim, Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, removed from the Cabinet.

This week, Mr Mordechai Viner, head of the opposition Shinui party, called on Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, to suspend Mr Sharon as Minister without Portfolio pending clarification of charges in two new books by Israeli journalists that he misled the Cabinet and Parliament during the Lebanon war.

The latest accusations do not relate to the slaughter of Palestinians by Phalangists in Beirut, but to the way in which ministers and Knesset deputies alike were allegedly hoodwinked over Mr Sharon's aim to extend the invasion of Lebanon far beyond the 25-mile limit first announced.

Backing the resignation call, the independent *Ha'aretz* newspaper said there was still no chance that Mr Sharon would stand down of his own accord. "But one can ask Knesset members from all factions to avenge their honour and the honour of the House they belong to on the person who initiated and planned the only war in which Israel came out a loser."

In a review to coincide with the anniversary, Doctor Ze'ev Segal, a law lecturer at Tel Aviv University, forcibly restated the argument that a correct interpretation of the Kahan Report should have meant Mr Sharon's resignation from the Government last February.

## Red Cross to get PLO bequest

New York (AP) - All sides have claimed success after a surrogate court awarded a Pulitzer-winning journalist's bequest to the International Red Cross rather than the Palestine Liberation Organization, the initial beneficiary.

The Red Cross will receive about \$30,000 (£21,500) for the betterment of the living conditions of the Palestinian people under the terms of the settlement announced on Monday.

Three Jewish groups had blocked the money from going to the PLO on the grounds that the organization is unincorporated and has no legal status in New York to accept a bequest.

The funds had been left to the PLO by Fred Sparks, a Jewish American journalist who won the Pulitzer prize in 1951 for his reporting from postwar Europe for the *Chicago Daily News*. He died in February 1981, leaving 10 per cent of his estate to the PLO.

The American Jewish Congress, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the World Jewish Congress expressed gratification that the bequest would be used "only for humanitarian purposes and not to finance the PLO's terrorist activities."

Mr Zehdi Labibi Terzi, the PLO's permanent observer to the United Nations, also hailed the settlement, saying it validated the position that the PLO was the representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Jeffrey Sienkiewicz, director of legal affairs for the Anti-Defamation League, called Mr Terzi's comments "outrageous" and said the settlement in no way legitimized the PLO.

Mr Eban, who also believes Mr Sharon should have left the Government, attributed to the work of the commission, the emergence of "a clear Israeli majority" against the Lebanon war and in favour of territorial concessions in exchange for a peace treaty with Jordan.

On the military side, the recommendation that the former director of military intelligence, Major-General Yehoshua Saguy, should not continue in office, was strictly observed.

The former chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, retired, as planned, two months after the report's appearance and for that reason alone no action was recommended against him.

The third officer whose role was sharply attacked, Major-General Amos Yaron, then divisional commander in Beirut, has fared better, having recently been promoted. It was made possible by Mr Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, who informed the chief of staff that "Yaron has paid his debt."



All-downhill election racer

## French block Irish lorries

Le Havre (Reuters) Three hundred French livestock farmers angry over cheap British meat imports, yesterday held at the Le Havre four lorries carrying 90 tonnes of beef from Ireland, the Normandy Farmers' Company said.

The action was part of a two-day blockade by farmers of several Channel ports, due to be lifted last night. The farmers are protesting against EEC subsidies which they say allow the British to produce meat below cost price.

The Irish Embassy in Paris said the meat was destined not for France but for Italy and North Africa and described the farmers' action as unacceptable.

There is undoubtedly a degree of confusion about the source, the nature and the destination of the consignment, an embassy spokesman said. "I am sure that kind of consignment was not the target they had in mind. But in the

middle of the night on the ground, confusion can arise."

He said the embassy was in constant contact with authorities in Le Havre and was awaiting the outcome of a meeting between farmers and Government representatives there.

The ferry company spokesman said 50 farmers were still surrounding the trucks in Le Havre. Police were standing by but had not acted to have them released. The drivers were waiting patiently in their cabs, and the farmers had not tried to remove the meat.

In Brussels, the Irish Agriculture Minister, Mr Austin Deasey, protested to his French counterpart, M Michel Rocard, about the seizure of the lorries. Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, said he had no evidence that British lorries were being held and had no immediate plans for a protest.

British Conservative members of the European Parlia-

ment called on President Mitterrand to tighten French laws to keep rebel farmers under control.

In Caen the regional farmers' organization said Irish meat posed less of a problem than British meat but the French market was so weak that meat imports from any EEC country undermined it.

In Paris, the left-wing daily *Le Matin* said Customs officers at Le Havre had helped the farmers to inspect British lorries while the police stood by, some making victory signs and others applauding.

"Either these farmers were all consins of the Customs officers on duty and the family spirit helped... or a circular from the Customs Directorate ordered them to stop serving the public interest in favour of the angry farmers' interest... or the overworked Customs officers asked the obliging farmers to give them a hand."



Dutch treat: President Mitterrand (centre), on a state visit to The Netherlands, with Mr Pieter van Vollenhoven, his wife Princess Margriet, Prince Bernhard, Mme Mitterrand, Prince Claus, Princess Juliana and Queen Beatrix.

## Kinnock faces sceptical reception in Washington

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Neil Kinnock arrives in Washington today for his first visit to the United States since becoming leader of the Labour Party.

The purpose of his trip is to make himself known to the Reagan Administration and to Congress and to explain that Labour is neither isolationist nor anti-American.

He will be listened to politely, but with some scepticism. The crushing defeat his party suffered in last year's general election has created the widespread belief in Washington that the possibility of Labour regaining power in the foreseeable future is exceedingly remote.

Admittedly, the party has fared better since Mr Kinnock took over the leadership, but the leaders of both American political parties realize that whoever wins the US election in November will be dealing with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the next four years.

Furthermore, however soothing he tries to be, Mr Kinnock will find it hard to dispel the belief within the Reagan Ad-

ministration that Labour is diametrically opposed to the United States on a range of foreign policy and defence issues, including deployment of cruise missiles in Britain, arms control and Central America.

Even the Democrats find themselves uncomfortable with significant elements of Labour policies.

During his six-day stay in Washington and New York Mr Kinnock will have talks with President Regan, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary and probably Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

There was doubt whether a meeting with the President would be arranged and some of Mr Reagan's advisers counselled against it. However, it is customary for the President to see major opposition leaders from allied countries and it was recognized that a refusal to meet Mr Kinnock could have had an adverse effect in Britain at a time when there is opposition to deployment of cruise missiles.

## Shah's top general shot dead

Paris (AP) - General Gholam Ali Oveissi, known as the "Butcher of Tehran" during the regime of Iran's late Shah, and his brother Mr Gholam Hosein Oveissi, a former Iranian army colonel, were shot and killed on a Paris street yesterday by two men.

Killers shot each man once in the head, then fled in a car. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the killings. Police were alerted by a human rights prize of \$50,000 (£36,000) annually will be taken during a meeting today at the Institute of Physics in London.

The prize will be administered by the Geneva secretariat of the International Commission of Jurists.

Mr Oveissi's English lawyer, Mr John Macdonald, QC, said here yesterday, after attending a meeting of the committee, that the first steps to establish human rights prize of \$50,000 (£36,000) annually will be taken during a meeting today at the Institute of Physics in London.

Mr Oveissi was a four-star general who had a reputation for being a ruthless hardliner in carrying out the Shah's policies.

He earned his nickname because of the 1963 repression of demonstrations in favour of the Mullahs, Iran's religious leaders, in which large numbers of people were reported to have been killed.

Cruel reputation: General Oveissi, who was 66, was born in the central Iranian holy city of Qom, and commanded the country's land forces before being appointed by the Shah as military commander of the Tehran region in the months preceding the revolution of February 11, 1979 (Hazhir Teimourian writes).

In the latter post, he quickly gained a reputation for cruelty and some of the worst shootings of demonstrators were attributed to him. However, he fled the country before the revolution.

He had lived in Paris since November, 1979, but frequently travelled to Iran, where he tried to recruit Iranian monarchist exiles into an army to fight the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini.

It is possible that his assassination was meant as a propaganda boost for the ayatollah's supporters in the week before the fifth anniversary of the revolution, as General Oveissi did not have a military or political significance.

## Rebel town raided by Russians in Afghanistan

Delhi-Soviet launched a surprise attack on Ismail in the Shomali valley north of Kabul last week, according to eyewitness accounts by refugees arriving here (Michael Hainyu writes). At least 10 Mujahidin resistance fighters were killed, along with all young men of conscription age, according to reports.

After the initial attack tank cannon and multiple rocket launchers opened fire on the town. Civilian casualties were said to run into hundreds.

Survivors also report that the guerrillas counterattacked, and members of two Mujahidin groups from the fundamentalist organizations Hebe-Islami and Jamiat-e-Islami, captured Soviet troops and killed them on the spot.

## Nato spy jailed for 10 years

Paris - Waldimar Zolotarek, aged 53, son of White Russian émigrés, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment after being convicted of spying for the Soviet Union (Diana Geddes writes).

He worked as a clerk in the photocopying department of the Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development, a Nato body based in Paris, and was said to have passed important technological and military secrets to KGB agents over a period of 16 years.

## Freedom rider defeats FBI

Kalamazoo (AP) - The FBI was ordered by a judge to pay \$35,000 (£25,000) to Mr Walter Bergman, aged 84, a wheelchair-bound civil rights activist, for injuries sustained at the hands of the Ku-Klux-Klan almost 23 years ago during a "freedom ride" through Alabama. The FBI was also ordered to pay \$15,000 to the estate of Mr Bergman's late wife, Frances.

The Bergman's suit, filed seven years ago, claimed that the FBI knew about but failed to prevent the attack on a Greyhound bus outside Anniston, Alabama, in 1961.

## Banker sacked

Caracas (Reuters) - President Luisinchi of Venezuela dismissed the president of the Central Bank, Señor Leopoldo Díaz Bruzual, and appointed Señor Benito Raúl Losada in his place. The president said that Señor Díaz Bruzual was an obstacle to his economic plans and to satisfactory progress in rescheduling the \$35bn (£25bn) foreign debt.

## Exodus to West

Bonn (Reuters) - The East German authorities have approved applications to leave the country for West Germany from up to 1,000 young people, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* of Munich reported. As many as 10,000 East Germans are allowed to leave each year, but most of them are old or sick.

## Talks walkout

Colombo - Sri Lanka's Freedom Party, the main opposition group, has withdrawn from the Government's all-party talks on ethnic tensions. A Freedom Party official said the Government was trying to impose a preconceived plan on the conference.

## President goes

Belgrade (AP) - Mr Miko Spiljak, Yugoslavia's President and Croatia's representative in the nine-member State Presidency, will be replaced by a former Foreign Minister Mr Josip Vrhovac. He would normally have had another four years to serve in the Presidency.

## Lightning strike

Sever, West Germany (AP) - Two RAF pilots parachuted to safety after lightning apparently hit their Tornado fighter-bomber and sent the burning jet crashing into a forest. The pilot and co-pilot were taken to hospital but their injuries were not believed to be serious.

## 10,000 homeless

Maputo (AFP) - About 10,000 people have lost their homes and possessions in floods in southern Mozambique, according to official figures.

## Crowds in court delay trial of priests

From Keith Dalton, Kabankalan, Philippines

The trial on multiple murder charges of three priests including an Australian and an Irish missionary was indefinitely postponed yesterday. The move was denounced as a "deliberate delaying tactic" by the clergy-

men who are accused of murdering a mayor and four of his staff in Kabankalan, 370 miles south-east of Manila.

Arrested in May 1983, the priests and six lay leaders accused with them having said they are innocent victims of a military frame-up designed to expel foreign missionaries because of their work with the poor.

Australian-born Father Brian Gore and Father Niall O'Brien

from Dublin are members of the 190-strong contingent of Columban Fathers who have worked in the Philippines for more than 50 years.

On the suggestion of the priests' superior, Bishop Antonio Fortich, the people of town and outlying parishes boycotted the trial and instead more than 1,000 supporters attended a rally.

The court, however, was filled with more than two hours before the trial was due to begin. Five television crews, four from Australia and one from Ireland, and representatives from the two embassies posted for space with local and foreign correspondents.

## Crackdown on exiles by Alfonsín

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

President Raul Alfonsín's civilian Government has again broken with established practice in Latin America by ordering the arrest of two former Bolivian military leaders living here in exile since their country returned to democratic rule.

The Interior Ministry on Monday issued an arrest warrant for the former Bolivian President, General Luis García Meza, who led a coup in July, 1980, and his former Interior Minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gómez, sought by the United States on drug trafficking charges.

If arrested, General García Meza is to be expelled from Argentina while Colonel Arce Gómez will have to await the results of an extradition request from a Miami federal prosecutor who wants to put him on trial for cocaine smuggling.

There was no word yesterday as to whether the two men had been arrested.

Both sought political asylum with Argentina's military Government in 1982, when Señor Hernández Zuzzi, Bolivia's present civilian President, took office.

In putting an end to their asylum here the Interior Ministry said General García Meza's record "permits the assumption that (his presence in Argentina) will compromise national security and public order."

## Australia forsakes beer to drink more wine

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

While Australians are reputedly the English-speaking world's highest per-capita consumers of alcohol, they are drinking considerably less beer.

The drop in beer consumption has been more than offset in terms of alcohol intake by the rapid increase in wine drinking, although a decade ago wine was considered by most Australian males as a drink for women and "poofers."

Such is the concern at this drop in consumption that the brewers have approached the federal government to discuss ways of monitoring the decline in sales and its impact on excise revenue.

This financial year they estimate a drop of A\$130m (about £82m) in revenue, although the Government has budgeted on the assumption of steady beer sales.

The brewers blame the heavy tax on beer for plummeting sales and they are urging the federal government to levy excise on wine, which now escapes all duty.

While a good *vin ordinaire*, vastly superior to its French counterpart, is available in wine boxes for around A\$5 (about £3.25) for four litres, or about 80 cents a bottle, a bottle of beer sells for around A\$1.25.

The brewing industry therefore feels it is the victim of discrimination.

Professor David Hawke, head of the West Australian Alcohol and Drug Authority, recalled in a recent lecture that

in 1977 the Senate standing committee on social welfare used phrases such as "epidemic" and "a potential national disaster" to describe the problem of alcohol in Australia. Yet the federal government had not reacted to the report until 1980.

There is no doubt that drinking alcohol is an integral part of Australian life and goes back to the very foundation of the country. It is probably not widely known outside Australia that the New South Wales state parliament still sits in a building paid for out of the profits of rum sales.

No social event in Australia is considered complete without a glass of wine and/or some "tipples". Whereas in an English home a visitor would be offered a cup of tea, in Australia he would almost certainly be poured a beer, in the case of a man. A woman would be offered something more genteel but nevertheless alcoholic.

Perhaps the whole Australian attitude to beer and drink in general was summed up by Henry Lawson, the poet, who said that beer "makes you feel the way you ought to feel without beer."

Per capita consumption of alcohol in Australia 1982/83

Quantity	% change on 1981/82
Beer 12.6 litres	-3.3
Wine 19.9 litres	+4.2
Spirits 1.2 litres	+same

## Last-minute effort to save the Chirwas

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A Malawi court has turned down the appeal by Mr Orton Chirwa, the opposition leader, and his wife Vera against the death sentence passed on them last year for treason.

News reached London last night that Amnesty International immediately began trying to mobilize support for a last-minute reprieve for the couple.

President Hastings Banda himself is now the one person who can effectively save Mr Chirwa, at one time Minister of Justice in Malawi, who with his ex-lawyer wife was convicted and sentenced last May.

Mr Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic

Party and Lord Elwyn-Jones, a former Lord Chancellor, were among those who sent personal messages to President Banda before Christmas, asking for Chirwa's lives to be spared.

An Amnesty spokesman said last night that a decision by Dr Banda on whether or not to grant a reprieve could be expected within a day of two, which was why any personal appeal to him would have to be made immediately.

The Church of Scotland has also been active in trying to save the Chirwas and Dr Andrew Doid, a former Moderator who knows Malawi, flew there last year in an attempt to intercede.





Royal check-out: King Hussein of Jordan leaving hospital in Cleveland, Ohio after two days of tests on an intestinal disorder. He is accompanied by Queen Noor

## Misfits and the elderly pay price for success

From Roger Boyes, Budapest

Are the Hungarians happy? They should be, we tell them, because Hungary is unquestionably the showcase of Eastern Europe.

People are allowed to realize their commercial dreams: respect for good food edges out the disrespect for flawed government; and they can speak their thoughts without fear.

If those thoughts seem to be more in the realm of refrigerators than reform, that is understandable enough: reform has been part of the verbal currency for more than 15 years (too fast, too slow, too much, too little), but refrigerators are expensive and desirable and they house delicacies. There is a central European sense of priorities: comfort, initiative, calm and a love of talk and coffee.

But underneath these surface, metropolitan impressions there are lurking social tensions, hardly visible because they do not find political expression.

An interesting measure is to look behind the suicide statistics: Hungary has the highest rate in the world: 5 per cent of all deaths are self-inflicted and for every 100,000 people there are 46 suicides, compared to 10 or 11 in Britain.

Not that this has any connection with socialism - the countries of central Europe, including Austria and Czechoslovakia, have a long tradition of suicide that has been well documented for the past century.

The figures may partly reflect the efficiency with which such statistics are gathered - there are no suicide statistics issued by East Germany or the Soviet Union, for example - but the steady increase in the rate over the past two decades of economic prosperity does provide some revealing insights into the private life of the nation.

Alcoholics are particularly prone to suicide and there are 300,000 alcoholics in Hungary,

an extremely large number in a population of 10 million. Alcoholism increased rapidly during the prosperity that followed the 1968 economic reforms.

Among unskilled workers it became a sign of social status, a cheap way of demonstrating one's wealth to one's peers, to drink large amounts of spirits.

Although one can sometimes see a marijuana cigarette being passed round the table at a Budapest discotheque, there is not a significant drug problem in Hungary; this is principally because the main drug supply gangs in the West are not interested in selling for a non-convertible currency like the forint. In general, they have preferred to establish themselves in Yugoslavia.

### Hungary 2: Social strains

The main reason for unhappiness - as expressed in suicide and alcoholism - seems to be social mobility and the drift of young people to the cities.

In the countryside, some villages have been almost depopulated: only old people remain, living on pensions often less than half the average salary and finding life increasingly difficult. There is no charitable organization to give the old people support - many criticize the Roman Catholic Church for not being more active - and suicides are highest in this age group. Some 18 per cent of the population is over the age of 60, compared to 13 per cent in 1960.

The skilled worker who leaves the village and rises swiftly in the party machinery often ends up divorcing his wife and marrying a woman more appropriate to his self-image. Alcoholism and suicide among women becomes particularly frequent between the ages of 30 and 40, when they have gone

through a divorce and are left rootless in a strange city.

For the enterprising there are, however, chances of finding satisfaction through economic initiative. This is actively fostered by the Government.

Thus, a group of Budapestians decided that there was a demand for a door-to-door parcel delivery service. They did a survey of 400 companies and now have a fleet of 21 vehicles.

Economic reform, in so far as it reduces bureaucratic obstacles to personal fulfilment, clearly benefits the majority of people. But it has also increased the number of misfits, of people who feel relatively deprived.

Hungary has been described as a latently pluralistic society - that is, a formal socialist monolith, but informally a collection of pressure groups and lobbies trying to influence political decisions. There is a farmers' lobby, a trade union lobby, a heavy industry lobby, an ideological lobby, even a second-economy lobby.

In 1973 and 1974, for example, when the authorities tried to act against the black market and illegal moonlighting, the dealers and speculators, in an uncoordinated but effective response, simply began to withhold goods. There were shortages everywhere and the Government was forced to back down.

The problem is that the marginal groups, the old, the unskilled, are not represented by these lobbies and certainly not by the formal political processes.

These people are becoming more and more evident in the social statistics, in day-to-day reality, but are finding no expression. Accustomed to the idea that socialism should look after the weak, they are finding that the need to unleash market forces and to restore the principle of profitability, is leaving them to wither away.

Concluded

## Communist overtures to Greek Socialists

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Forty years after their abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, which sent them into exile or drove them underground until 1974, the Communists are talking openly of joining the Government.

In a recent speech in Salonika their leader, Mr. Harilaos Florakis, Secretary-General of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Greece (KKE), spelt out his terms for a partnership with the ruling Socialists.

The offer was declined, as it was meant to be. For all the acute problems piling up against the Government of Mr. Andreas Papandreu, his Pasok Socialists still command an overall majority of 32 (more than twice the KKE's contingent in the 300-seat Parliament).

The Communist move, however, served a double purpose: first, it revealed a substantial shift in the KKE's position, eliminating the obstacles for future collaboration with the Socialists; secondly, it was designed, by dint of repetition, to accustom the public to the idea of Communists in the Government.

The memories of the 1944-49 civil war are fading away, thanks to time and the Government's reforms which gave the Communist wartime resistance recognition and pensions and authorized the repatriation of the defeated insurgents from East Europe.

But passions have not yet been fully appeased, and if tomorrow Mr. Papandreu announced a pact with KKE there could be strong reactions both domestic and external. Already the Florakis offer has touched off cries of "Popular Front" from outraged conservatives.

Mr. Florakis's proposal has improved the KKE's chances by dropping its demand for a "common minimum programme" as a condition for backing or joining a Socialist Government. Instead, he is offering cooperation to solve the country's main problem, the economic crisis. This implies that the KKE is willing to join a Government that would leave Greece within Nato, tolerate American bases, and remain in the European Community.

It is a dramatic departure for the KKE, but it seems hardly a bargain for the Socialists, since the Government already enjoys the benefit of a political truce with the KKE that keeps the communist trade unions quiet in times of austerity.

Besides, the Socialists are already cooperating closely with the KKE in all fields where the Communists could be a nuisance as opponents - local government, the unions, professional associations, and to some extent the student movement.

The Communist offer coincided with the leakage of two secret reports said to have been submitted to the KKE by its organizations in northern Greece, diagnosing a steady decline of the Socialist Party's popularity because of inflation, unemployment, and recession and a "dangerous" rise of support for the Conservatives, especially among the young.

The Government's difficulties are likely to multiply this year, particularly if the decline in Socialist popularity is reflected in the results of the European elections in June. This has increased the probability that Mr. Papandreu may hold simultaneously early general elections to avoid the psychological blow of a setback at the polls.

The KKE hopes that in that case the Socialists would not be returned with an absolute majority, so that they would have to fall back on the Florakis proposal to remain in power. But Mr. Florakis does not seem to be in a hurry.

The shrewd Communist leader knows that the KKE's chances for a share in government depend on how much the Socialists will have reduced the domestic factors that would bar the rise of Communists to power.

The Greek Central Intelligence Service, brought under the Prime Minister's direct orders, is being demilitarized and its mission steered away from watching Communists. The Minister of Public Order last week promised that the 12 million (some say 30 million) dossiers containing the political record of practically every Greek would be destroyed.

Admission to the officer cadets' schools is no longer subject to screening, and the Government is pressing ahead with the merger of the urban police and the rural gendarmes into a corps directly controlled by the Minister of Public Order.

# Lords, help us.

The blind and disabled of this nation will become second-class citizens unless changes are made to the Telecommunications Bill.

The Bill, now in the House of Lords, will turn British Telecom from a public service, accountable to Parliament, into a private company, with a duty to its shareholders to maximise profits.

The millions of pounds spent on special telecommunications services for the disabled are vulnerable, and they are likely to be cut back - they could even be discontinued.

The Government says that there are safeguards in the Bill. But these 'safety nets' are full of holes and loopholes.

Amendments to the Bill are essential, to help guarantee the wide range of services provided for the blind and disabled. These include the directory enquiry service - free at present - which is vital for anyone who is blind or has reading difficulties. Special equipment which ensures the continued employment of blind telephonists also needs protecting.

Several amendments are being laid before the House, supported by a number of organisations representing the blind and disabled. Peers of all Parties are backing them.

# Lords, help us.

British Telecommunications Unions Committee, 14/15 Bridgewater Square, London EC2Y 8BS.

## Island to choose a new leader

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi



Former President Jumbo: Surprise resignation.

Zanzibar is preparing for presidential elections next month after the surprise resignation a week ago of Mr. Aboud Jumbe, who was President of Zanzibar and Vice-President of Tanzania, and the resignation or arrest of several leading Zanzibar personalities.

The arrests and resignations result from a growing campaign to give the island greater autonomy within the republic.

A more moderate figure, Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has been installed as interim President of Zanzibar until the elections take place next month. He may well receive the support of Mr. Jumbe's opponents.

Yesterday he appointed Mr. Seif Shariff Hamad as his new Chief Minister, replacing Brigadier Ramadan Haju Faki, who resigned last week.

The constitutional crisis comes 20 years after the revolution which overthrew the Sultan of Zanzibar, and led to the island being linked with the then mainland Tanganyika under a constitution which gave Zanzibar considerable auton-

omy. For the past seven years a single political party, the Revolutionary Party, has existed for the whole of the republic.

Pressure built up last year when many Zanzibaris expressed open resentment at the way the island's economy was being depressed by the mainland's economic problems. Mr. Wolfgang Dourado, who was Zanzibar's Attorney-General

from 1964 to 1977, was arrested last week. He is believed to have been moved to the mainland, but no charges have been announced.

Last July Mr. Dourado called for Zanzibar's views on the constitution to be decided by a referendum, and he forecast bloodshed if President Nyerere of Tanzania, ignored Zanzibar's sentiments.

Mr. Jumbe's resignation, announced at a meeting of the Revolutionary Party's national council on the mainland, appeared to have been forced by other Zanzibaris who oppose his policies and accuse him of spending too much of his time on the mainland.

President Nyerere, who is president of the party as well as of Tanzania, reacted angrily, saying disgruntled elements could not stop the progress of Tanzania, and the Government would not hesitate to take further measures if necessary.

Nevertheless, many of the 500,000 Zanzibaris resent what they see as the domination of their country by the mainlanders.

## Buhari challenges ousted critics to return home

Lagos (AFP) - The military head of state, Major-General Muhammad Buhari, has challenged politicians of the ousted civilian regime who fled Nigeria to return home and prove their allegations of financial impropriety against members of the new administration.

Reacting to claims in the foreign press by the politicians, some of whom have been declared "wanted persons" in Nigeria, General Buhari guaranteed a fair trial for anyone

against whom charges might be preferred.

The general, who was a Federal Petroleum and Energy Commissioner during the last period of army rule, said that when the military handed power to civilians in 1979 they gave a detailed account of their assets, which were lodged with the Supreme Court for any interested parties to examine.

One attack against the Buhari regime came from Mr. Isiyaku Ibrahim, a Iyoku said to be

closely associated with the government of deposed President Shagari.

Dr Umaru Dikko, a former Transport and Aviation Minister in the civilian regime, has also stepped up his criticism of the new Government, and has said that the ousted leaders would "fight back to restore democracy in Nigeria".

The Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, who is a member of the ruling

19-man Supreme Military Council, has dismissed Dr Dikko's claim.

In another development, Nigeria's traditional rulers met General Buhari on Monday and requested the military authorities to make available to the public two decrees promulgated since the army seized power, so as to avoid confusion. They were the state security (detention of persons) decree and the suspension and amendment of the constitution decree.



## SPECTRUM

## The case of the curious exile

Novelist Desmond Hogan is as lionized in London as he is vilified in his native Ireland. This week he awaits the reaction to his latest novel, *A Curious Street*. Peter Stothard reports

By the end of this week keen American bibliophiles might find it worthwhile to get themselves to Iowa City, a pig-breeding town in the northern United States, far from the familiar track for collectors of rare literary manuscripts. The search will be hard and should start at an unprepossessing city watering-hole with the gloomy purple-plush appearance of a funeral parlour, known locally as George's Bar. The prize, however, could be very great — the lost first draft of an extraordinary Irish novel by an extraordinary Irish novelist that went missing in mysterious circumstances one drunken night at George's in 1981.

After two years of rewriting from scratch, *A Curious Street* by Desmond Hogan was finally published in London on Monday. More than the usual questions of money and fame hang on its reception. *A Curious Street* is in itself an unusual novel about the relation between character and history, set in seventeenth century Ireland, Rome, Germany and London, in the Dublin of the 1930s and the Belfast of today. But behind it is an artistic and political controversy over the standing of the author that has divided Irish and British opinion in a most remarkable manner.

Sitting last week in his tiny basement flat in Catford, south London — with American wine and Irish coffee cake at half past ten in the morning — Desmond Hogan was loathe to speculate who might have done the dirty deed that night in Iowa. He had been too drunk at the time "and all I remember is a celebrated US poet falling in to my face followed by a terrible hangover trail around the city's litter bins in the hope that the culprit might have thrown it away in disgust." In his more paranoid moods, however, he might be forgiven for thinking that the thief in the night was no lowan bagsnatcher but some "old friend" mysteriously translated to the Great Lakes from the literary bars of Dublin. For this prophet, after enjoying early favour, has been peculiarly unloved in his own country.

Desmond Hogan's reception in Dublin has included some notable brutalities. In Britain, by contrast, it has verged from optimism to near reverence. If those American bibliophiles had read only the Irish press ("Pink and sticky... pseudo boring and effete": *Dublin Evening Herald*. "Talent for the wrong word that amounts to genius": *Irish Times*. "His central failure is the chasm of credibility": *Hibernia*), they would not bother to go near Iowa City. If they read some British reviews ("One of the most talented writers lately to come out of Ireland or anywhere else":



Desmond Hogan: A prophet without honour in his own country. One Irish newspaper called him "pseudo, boring and effete"

*Sunday Telegraph*. "Very definitely a writer likely to go somewhere": *The Scotsman*. "Among the best novelists... no one is ever likely to push Joyce or MacNeice off my raft but Mr Hogan joins them": *The Times*) they might set out at once on the chance of finding the multi-million dollar manuscript of a future *Ulysses*.

Hogan's sense of an inhospitable homeland does not stem only from hostile literary critics. He has suffered the withdrawal of his short-story collection *The Diamonds at the Bottom of the Sea* because a Dublin policeman saw too much of himself in a story of a man who enjoyed beating his wife, enforced name changes in his second novel *The Leaves on Grey*, legal action against another more recent story after a woman saw herself identified with a character who had linker blood. Hogan is not sure that there is a pattern to it all (the Irish are renowned for their literary litigiousness) but sitting in semi-exile in Catford — even surrounded by an unusually protective web of agent friends and publisher — it is easy sometimes to see one.

### 'The best thing I've ever done'

He awaits the reaction to *A Curious Street* with apprehension. It is an unusual novel in the form of interlocking stories. Some share the same characters and merge into each other as a set of vignettes. Some seem almost separate, simply reflecting common themes and images, recurrent colours, birds, ancient myths and modern Hollywood legends (as in the extract below). Above all it is a book of passion. "I don't think that it will be

acceptable to many people", he complains uncertainly. The one thing that I am sure about, though, is that it's the best thing I have ever done."

Of those two last comments, the assuredness of the latter is much more typical of Desmond Hogan than the self-doubt of the former. That certainty about his work also seems to be the source of much of his trouble. He was born 33 years ago in Ballinasloe, "a protestant English town" in County Galway. He lived on the appropriately named Society Street, son of a respected Catholic burger, overshadowed, as were his friends, by the awesome presence among them of "the largest mental institution in Europe. Very necessary in the west of Ireland", he sighs, closing his eyes and rolling his head in a way that could be misunderstood by the uncharitable.

In the late Sixties he studied English and Philosophy at University College, Dublin, subsequently writing and performing in the Dublin Theatre. His first novel, *The Ikon Maker*, was written at the roadside while he hitchhiked between Stockholm and Spain, and first published by the Irish Writers' Cooperative, a group founded by himself and his friend the novelist and film maker, Neil Jordan.

The Cooperative was welcomed by some for its boldness, criticised by others for being a self-promoting clique. *The Ikon Maker* was, by later standards, warmly received although in what is a classic Irish tale of the relationship between mother and son, the author was continually identified with the homosexual son, notwithstanding his claims that his personal identification was entirely with the mother.

In those early days, according to one observer, Ciaran Carty of the *Sunday Independent*, Hogan set down a

number of black marks with literary Dublin. "He never wrote humorously — which didn't go down well. He deliberately behaved as a 'writer' — which never goes down well in Ireland where writing is supposed to be something anyone can do. He didn't drink at that time, preferring to sip coffee in Bewleys. And he was very obviously hurt by criticism — which just encouraged people to attack him all the more."

Today the first impression of meeting Desmond Hogan can still be rather alarming. With his pronounced head and serpentine figure he looks both threatening and retiring. Several people on the London literary circuit recalled him to me as arrogant.

### A writer who will last

His cruellest Irish critics deny, however, that they have anything personal against him. Maeve Kennedy, who savaged *Leaves on Grey* in the *Irish Times*, had not met him when she wrote the review. "I wouldn't normally have criticized a first novel so harshly but I felt that he had got away with murder in England with *The Ikon Maker* which was ludicrously inept in its use of images. His kind of writing is much less familiar in England than in Ireland where Sixties college magazines were full of it. And the English are always paranoid that they are going to miss the next James Joyce."

One of Hogan's more deeply seated problems in Ireland is perhaps that he does not want to be the next James Joyce. It is cited prominently in Irish press interviews that he does not even like Joyce very much. In his adolescence he concentrated on Russian authors, Pasternak and Tsvetayeva. He is strongly influenced by Scott Fitzgerald to whom allusions occur frequently in his work. From an Irish point of view he is tainted by suspicion of undue foreign influence. His exile in the 1980s recalls that of John McGahern in the 1960s after his novel *The Dark* (reissued last year by Faber) was adjudged detrimental to Irish mores. Hogan, like McGahern, will not glamorize Irish society.

He also takes a cold, unglamorous view of Irish political history and the way that the present Irish state has grown upon it. In an interview with the magazine *Time Out* for the publication of *The Leaves on Grey*, he launched into an attack on the betrayal of the 1916 revolution and the petrifying middle class republicanism that came in its wake. "How can you blame Northern protestants for wanting to opt out of the 32 county state", he said, "when the legacy of 1916 has been 50 years of ethnic authoritarianism and fascist Catholicism?" *Time Out* elaborated gleefully on this theme. Reaction in Dublin was less gleeful.

Today he likes to adopt a less specific political stance. "Some of the things I said in the past seem a little silly to me now", he explains. "But then, people have leapt to the most extraordinary conclusions about me. They just want to reduce me to their own terms. I love Ireland. I spent a wonderful summer holiday last year in Galway with my mother. But the more I'm away, the more I see things there from both sides, from the orange and the green, and the less practical I feel about it all." A central image of *A Curious Street* is the hero's own historical novel, *A Cavalier Against Time*, locked away unpublished in a drawer corroding the lives of any character whose consciousness it comes near. It is on this view, technically very powerful in the novel if politically rather generalized — that he is happy to be judged.

Despite great refinements from his early work, the style of *A Curious Street* still requires a greater willingness to suspend cynicism, to be swept along by the narrative's dreamlike quality, than many readers will be prepared to give. But there is a strong sense here of a writer who will last. And he seems likely to stay in exile in England. The rooms of his Catford basement are packed with Celtic memorabilia. The wooden cupboards in the kitchen are a bright new green. "Not emerald", says his landlady firmly. "But Queen's green." He does not demur.

Additional reporting by Heather Ingman. *A Curious Street* is published by Hamish Hamilton, at £8.95.

## Irish legend meets Hollywood myth

The story of Cherine Finnerty, in an extract from *A Curious Street*



A little black-haired girl, Cherine Finnerty, had her roots in the tinkers on both sides of her family. Her people had been uprooted in Cromwell's time and had travelled the roads since; so her father, guardian of the local cemetery, liked to think. He had fanciful stories: the time his ancestors all took to the highways in the eighteenth century and robbed noblemen; the time they'd sailed to a remote west of Ireland island during the famine in the nineteenth century and survived on roasted whiting.

Cherine had grown up listening to the soporific blur of her father's stories. Outside was the cemetery; aria singing splinters who'd thrown themselves from windows on the main street were buried there, dwarfs who'd ranted about the civil war. When Cherine was nine, her mother, a black-haired McDonagh, had walked into the river holding a rosary. Cherine and her father were looked after now by a deaf and dumb sister.

Apart from her, Cherine had many brothers and sisters who were scattered, mainly around England. One brother drove a ramshackle van the length and breadth of Ireland, selling religious objects d'art, taking Cherine once, a girl in a worn strawberry cardigan, to a promontory in West Kerry where pilgrims bowed over softened stones; the little girl standing on the promontory, the skies opening on her, her cheeks peach

from the rain, feeling the isolation and yet the determination of her ancestry, tinkers converging on the western bays of Ireland. Recently her brother had been brought to court for interfering with little children, but by far the most famous and the most prestigious of her relatives was a cousin who'd gone to Hollywood and starred in a film as a leprechaun in a green outfit. She had come back once or twice, running her blue poodle across the bogs, throwing her delicate arms in the air. Then she'd written, describing her affair with Montgomery Clift, describing him, tormented forehead, black, lazy quilt, hands in his pockets, telling of trips they'd taken by Big Sur, of lobster they'd eaten, luscious red lobster against azure panoramas of the Pacific.

Then it had failed, the affair, her career. The postcards stopped, the letters. Some local lads muttered that they'd seen her aunt, Montgomery Clift, most of all over the place. Of all tragedies in a mainly tragic family this was the greatest of tragedies, a relative fallen from grace. Cherine escaped from the burden of it by summoning the local children to the Green — tramps eyeing them suspiciously, Guinness bottles in their pockets — and leading them forward to search for ghosts.

however...  
Russell Davies

## This sporting life

Industrial action by some correspondents of Reuters, the international sports reporting agency, has prevented the appearance of certain items on the sports pages of *The Times* today. However, thanks to a long-standing arrangement between the tenant of this column and Media-Muscle Inc. of Chicago, we are at liberty to print them here, viz:

### BALMY

Controversial Talkshir batsman Godfrey Toybox celebrated his fiftieth birthday yesterday by announcing that during the coming season he "will not play in temperatures under 65°". This, the first demand in English cricket history for a thermostatic contract, is expected to be readily accepted by Talkshir's specially constituted Toybox Accommodation Committee. Toybox caused a similar alarm 12 months ago, when he refused to play under his own hair transplant.

### BUCKED

In spite of a shaky last round of 64, Gary Goldenberry, Boldroon took the Gulf Oil Golden Globe Masters golf title at Cabbage Springs, Colorado. The 22-year-old Nebraska's round was an uneven affair, featuring a hole in one at the 12th, for which Boldroon won a \$200,000 ranch-house and a Toyota tractor, and an albatross two at the final hole, which secured him a bonus of \$35,000 and the governorship of North Dakota. "It just about made my day complete", said Boldroon, who was paid \$50,000 for appearing, "when Gloria was voted best turned-out wife. I guess she can keep the \$12,000." Badly bunkered at the first hole of the day's round, Boldroon recovered with a spectacular banana shot, which earned him the Nabisco special skill prize of \$19,000 and a wagonload of Barbary apes. He is currently the biggest monkey-carrier on the US circuit.

### BLOW

Troubled Whipsnade Celtic were plunged deeper into gloom on Wednesday night when manager Stan Izal was admitted to the Middlesex Hospital suffering from pressure. Commented club chairman Arthur Brando: "The pressure has got to Stan. I have seen what pressure can do to a man, and believe you me, under the kind of pressure Stan's been facing, you would feel the pressure. Pressure is the name of the game where Stan is concerned. He has been living in a mental cauldron, a pressure-cooker. But Stan is a big man. He is bigger than any single individual. He has never shrunk from pressure situations. If he had, I don't know where he would be today. What hospital did you say he was in?"

### STICKY

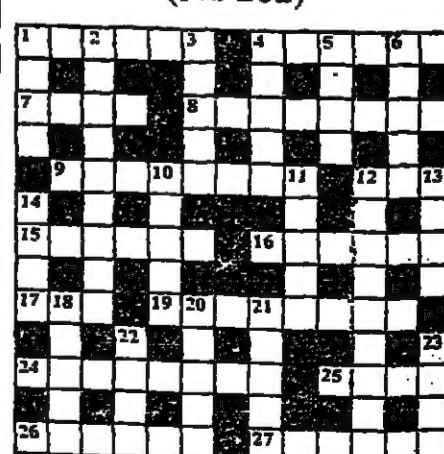
Christine Jaynes and Orville Bean, pair-skating champions of the Seilly Isles, scored a unanimous nil for artistic impression from judges at the Zagreb International last night. "Our new routine didn't seem to catch on with them", said a puzzled Bean, whose partner came off the ice in tears as the crowd rained bouquets of frozen parsley on to the ice. "I don't think they had seen a programme before where the man spends so much time upside down, skating on his head."

At the climax of the controversial routine, the upended Bean, a former traffic-warden, adopts a rigid posture symbolizing an HP sauce bottle, while his partner, in a series of dramatic flailing movements, bangs him on the bottom. As the last notes of Vaughan Williams' *Tuba Concerto* die away, Bean spreads himself on the ice in imitation of a shower of sauce.

"I think they were asking for trouble", British Skating Board secretary Muriel Bloomer commented after the event. "HP sauce is virtually unknown on this side of the Iron Curtain. I understand Orville's original idea was to represent a tea-urn; that might have been better."

● Miles Kingston will resume his *Morcover* column next Monday.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 262)



- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ACROSS                             | DOWN                         |
| 1 Dogmatic statement (6)           | 1 Toy figure (4)             |
| 4 Distant (6)                      | 2 Cambodia (9)               |
| 7 Branch (4)                       | 3 Cast through air (5)       |
| 8 Non-assessor (8)                 | 4 Competitive runner (5)     |
| 9 Vogue phrase (4,4)               | 5 Deep perfume (4)           |
| 12 Encountered (3)                 | 6 Slight tint (5)            |
| 15 Disinter (6)                    | 10 Automaton (5)             |
| 16 Profit (6)                      | 11 Backless couch (5)        |
| 17 Former Portuguese province (13) | 12 Postal goods (4,5)        |
| 19 Designer (8)                    | 13 Rubbish (4)               |
| 24 Stopped up (8)                  | 14 Wozzrock composer (4)     |
| 25 Car pull (6)                    | 15 In the work quoted (2,3)  |
| 27 Written in red (6)              | 20 Gentle push (5)           |
|                                    | 21 Tribal senior (5)         |
|                                    | 22 As well (4)               |
|                                    | 23 Common interest group (4) |

SOLUTION TO No 261  
ACROSS: 1 Rumpus 5 Fish 8 Sque 9 Volga 11 Eternate 13 Trio 15 Last straw 18 Lew 19 Identity 22 Drive in 23 Kendu 24 Gell 25 Expire  
DOWN: 2 Ukase 3 Pie 4 St Vitus's Dance 6 Fowl 6 Sparrow 7 Askew 10 Eyo 12 Vest 14 Cr 15 Low rise 16 Plod 17 Synod 20 Inner 21 Flood 23 Kip

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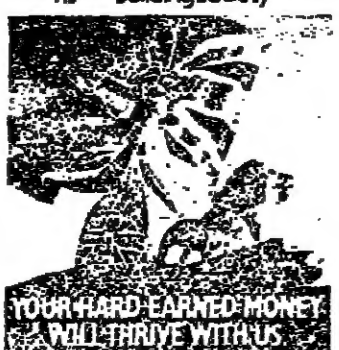
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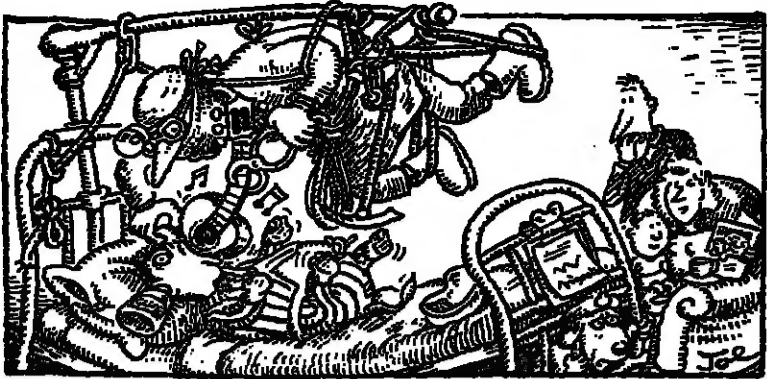
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## ALAN FRANKS' DIARY



## In relation to panic

When first I learnt that my son was to have grommets put in his ears, I have to admit that I panicked. The very word suggested some device for making fast the fly-sheets of tents or for helping mountaineers walk upside down on overhangs, and I got scant comfort from the dictionary: "Grommet: (naut) ring of rope; ring of metal; metal eyelet; circular washer of hemp and red lead." Mr daughter reassured me by explaining that they were just tiny contraptions to take the guitar (sic) out of his nose, and that during the operation he would also have his Alanoids (sic) removed. He has been suffering from a condition called glue-ear, which makes him deaf and jittery, like a drunk at last orders. If naval tackle is his only salvation, then so be it.

The enduring properties of Christmas get greater by the year, and I think we must now regard it as a two-month season. I only know it is finally at an end when little Harry Peacock reappears at school, fresh from Manchester where his father Trevor has been in Cinderella at the Royal Exchange. Apparently he is fed up with being an ugly sister, as we are deep into darkest January, this is not surprising. The following afternoon my daughter returns from school and reports that the (Trevor) is happier now because he is just about to start rehearsals for Tortoise and the Hare.

In a recent entry I wrote that I had mis-routed two thank-you letters, and that Great Aunt Sylvia, a starchy relative from Beckenham, had received one for a horrible little doll which she would never have bought in a month of Sundays. Great Aunt Sylvia (GAS) has now rung up to berate me for the gaffe. I am sorry to say it, but I think she rather relishes my frequent lapses in child-rearing.

As far as my three kids are concerned, her flat is an absolute minefield. It is like a minefield to the end of the Raj, with its silver-framed photos of her late husband in his Indian Civil Service days, its caches of Crown Derby china at toddlers' shoulder height, and its floral suite with the anti-macassars which always seem to smell of the dry cleaners. Whenever we visit, I am aware that she has forgotten the cardinal rule about playing host to the very young, namely that rooms must be by about three feet if they are to be spared from destruction. My son's strike rate there is hideously high, and he is often moved to remark, in very lordly tones, "The child is father to the man."

The delivery is very arch, and makes me think I am meant to find in this overworked proverb a meaning other than the usual, possibly to the effect that his year-old boy is more mature than his father. All right, all right, I plead guilty, but then can she not accept that toddlerhood has a sort of contagion which can strip whole decades of mental growth from adults at a stroke?

To the hospital, en famille, with the car loaded as if for a safari. The patient will be in for three days, accompanied by his mother and the baby, so that it will be a home from home as far as possible. The eldest child, meanwhile, is condemned to be "looked after" by me for part of the time, and for the rest to shuttle about the Home Counties with a toothbrush and a nightie. The house feels big and empty when the two of us return in the evening. Beside the phone there is a sheet of exercise book paper with important numbers and addresses, and everywhere is so quiet that I can actually hear the last of the rush-hour cars going up the main road to Kingston. All in all, it is so like coming home immediately after a birth that just for a fraction of a second I think I must have become a father of four. This evening I give my most spirited reading of Pigwig and the Pirates, and I even refrain from skipping the boring paragraphs. At the end, my daughter says, with a note of inquiry: "The story's got longer since last time." You can't get away with anything these days.

And another thing about Great Aunt Sylvia. Does she really expect to be taken seriously as a child maintenance manual in the light of what became of her own three boys? One is in kitchen fittings, and decidedly wide, another (no longer mentioned) became a mercenary in Angola, while the third is an interior decorator of dubious sexuality. As her own pedigree is beyond reproach (that is official), any defects are blamed on her husband's genetic input. Which is very convenient since he can't answer back. When next she tackles me about my daughter's "contrivances", I am tempted to reply: "Yes, well they do say she takes after you." That would be the equivalent of going nuclear, but I am tempted none the less. Sometimes I think it would have been better for all of us if the great aunt had taken a leaf out of Paul Scott's book and Stayed On.

Back to the hospital. On the car radio is Stop The Week, that only just-genteel bear-pit of middle-class vocalism. The usual trio are at their mikes, working up another number in close dissonance. There is Professor Laurie Taylor lecturing in sociology at York University, Milton-Shulman drama-critic-of-the-London-Standard, and of course Robert Robinson, the interrupter. Shulman is sounding particularly despicible this week, probably because he is getting the worst of an exchange with the interrupter.

The ward on Floor Seven is full of post-operative children all loling back on their beds like very small hippos getting over the effects of a blow-dry. What must the nurses think of me when I walk in holding my sides with laughter? The fact is that I have just seen a notice on the door of the medicine storage room which reads: "Please lock Milton safely away in cupboard after use. Why does humour strike at all the wrong moments?"

A deep burning desire to break away from the madding crowd with all its strife haunts us through the years. Suddenly, some long-forgotten, mouldy records, dug out from the Registry of Births, reveal long-forgotten British soldiers of fortune providing the roots and trunk of my wife's family tree. Clutching these precious promises of salvation, we move to the promised land. We land at Heathrow - my wife, myself, and our six small children (including two sets of twins).

All our hopes, our joys and aspirations are rapidly replaced by insecurity, doubt and long bouts of sickness. The thousands of miles that separate us from our last home in India is a timeless void of agony and despair.

On the tarmac, one is reduced to immobility and panic. It then dawns on one that refugees are not only the

## In the land of broken promise

Jews, the boat people, the products of war. We are the unsung, inglorious and frequently despised peacetime refugees. The label stings.

As the bridges smoulder behind us, the acceptance of our inevitable karma, or fate, is no consolation as we plod apprehensively in the only direction left. The hordes of unfamiliar "whites", blond, silver and ginger, gushing past happy with confidence born of the knowledge that all's well in this world, dazzle our third world eyes. We stand aside lost as an island of anonymity with growing and unspeakable fears.

The officer at the immigration counter sweeps us to a corner. His trained eye could have spotted a several light years away. Poor exasperated man - he visibly ages in front of our eyes with the trouble

## FIRST PERSON

which is his lot. From pillar to post he shunts our poor ragged lot - a rule of the book he doesn't need to explain. Many hours later, totally exhausted and uncomprehending, we abandon ourselves to the slumber we can no longer fight.

There is not a single soul in England we know, not a place to go to, not a single custom or rule in the book we know. The full impact of one's foolishness and weakness, inadequacies hit one with sickening force as we meander our way to a dark and damp Italian hotel cellar - boxed in eight to a room and left into the ground.

From cellar, to home for destitute, to bed and breakfast, to hostel, to council house - we have travelled the whole distance in the past three months - weathered, weary and wise.

We have exchanged so little for so little. Yet, as was inevitable, our dreams resurface, and we know we shall contribute immeasurably to the creation of a brave new world here. The bubble bursts. The walls of granite do not humour one with a foothold. We stand disheartened, craving for understanding, acceptance and a little help. My origin and my brown skin do not help much. As I walk into your sympathetic reception I see the fear in your eyes, and the cold in your heart, at the soil on my feet and the germs in my lungs. I wish I could show you the blue skies, the brown earth and take

you down step by step through the passage of time and wisdom to kiss the lotus buds at our feet. These words, I know, remove the fear in your eyes.

I long to justify my existence here. My several years of experience in the computer software industry in India makes me seriously consider the possibility of starting a small consultancy. Because of my woeful lack of finance this is destined to remain only a possibility.

The depression and frustration permeate everything. Beyond the dark clouds one looks hopefully for a silver lining. In several monologues to the Creator I question when? and why? The general silence is maintained.

We are hopelessly lost in the maze of our destiny - far from the brave new world which will never be and never was.

Abhijeet Paul

Caroline Moorehead reports on the 'ignored' plight of some of Britain's 900,000 unemployed women

## When it pays to be a man

Caroline Tahourdin is a biochemist in her early thirties, an outspoken, self-contained woman with short brown hair and a rather quizzical expression. After obtaining a degree in zoology from St Andrews, she changed her subject, completed a PhD at King's College, London, and worked for some years as an academic, first in America and then England. Last September she found herself out of a job.

"Since last January, when I knew my work was coming to an end, I have applied for 124 jobs", she said, briskly. "I have had 11 interviews, nine of which were followed by rejections and two by nothing at all. Fifty-one of her applications were for jobs in biochemistry, 17 in pharmaceuticals, 14 in scientific administration. I'm too old, I'm too qualified and I'm a woman."

It is readily assumed that women are not affected in the same way as men are by being made redundant. There are not so many of them, and anyway, it is said, they usually have other concerns in their lives: husbands, children to bring up, or friends with whom to spend their time. They do not invest in their careers the same expectations and ambitions. Yet redundant women do, of course, exist, and their numbers are increasing at a faster rate than those of redundant men. Of the 3.1 million people registered out of work this winter, more than 900,000 are women; since 1978, the number of men made redundant has more than doubled, the number of women almost tripled. The stories these women tell are bleak, particularly those who are not married, have no children and have grown up with clear ideas about their careers.

Coping with redundancy means for them not just financial hardship and loneliness, but a feeling that their plight is not really recognized - by friends, potential employers, or by society in general. They find themselves doing unnatural or obsessive amounts of housework, and keeping their spirits up by a remorseless programme of job-searching while being perpetually conscious of an unspoken but to them very apparent, tendency among employers to prefer men.

Jane Williams is Scottish, a slight woman with streaked hair, and neat make-up. She has an eager, somewhat wary manner. Single and in her early fifties, she is in the unfortunate and unusual position of

having been made redundant twice in three years. "I'm made of stern stuff", she says. "It's just as well, or I would have given up long ago."

A teacher by training, an airline hostess by vocation, Jane left both professions while she was in her thirties, to take a short-term commission in the RAF. She does not regret the experience, saying that it taught her organization and self-sufficiency, but the ending of her five-year contract gave her a first taste of unemployment. "I became a statistic."

But not for long. Having used her savings to buy a small house, she found a job with Laker Airlines and rose rapidly in the managerial hierarchy. "One Friday I turned up for work to be told the company was closing the following week", she said. "I felt cheated, angry, devastated and helpless. Who was going to look after me? But at once I started to look for other work. In four months I applied for 60 jobs. What made me sick was that so many people just didn't bother to answer."

Jane Williams's sixtieth application proved lucky. She moved to Birmingham and started picking up the pleasurable and gregarious habits of a working life she had greatly missed. Within 18 months, however, the firm was in trouble and on the last, in fact, principle she was among the early leavers. Since then, back in her house in Surrey, there has been nothing. Sixty new applications have yielded only four interviews. "Each time, I found myself short-listed with a number of



Caroline Tahourdin made 124 job applications. "But," she says, "I'm too old... and I'm a woman"

men. Each time, I had the impression that I was there only for the appearance, that they really intended to give the job to a man."

Her life today is a reduced, cautious one. She refuses to let herself sleep late, except on Sundays. She buys no new clothes, and no steak. She watches the cost of heating, and she keeps on with her job applications. "The worst of it is to feel that, in spite of a good education, in spite of working very hard and never being ill, I'm still not good enough for these jobs."

Every woman who had been made redundant to whom I spoke appeared quite extraordinarily dedicated in her search for work, filling up application forms day after day, with a single-minded purposefulness that defied pity.

John Appleby, an executive made redundant a few years ago and

who now runs a group at the Central London Polytechnic, to help the "redundant employable", says he finds that women treat the process of redundancy more robustly than do men, who tend to keep looking for status and salary. They say that their job "ought" to be this or that. Women are more adaptable. They seem to turn to anything and still be able to maintain dignity and self-respect.

Janet Zalesky is a highly-qualified caterer; she also holds certificates in social studies and management. When, as the mother of three teenage children for whom she was financially responsible, she found herself at the age of 42, out of work for the first time in her life, it did not occur to her that she would not quickly find a new job. "In just over 18 months I applied for 324 jobs", she said. "I was interviewed 50 times, and offered two, which were unsuitable."

Her approach was entirely systematic. She ordered the five-weekly magazines that deal with her type of work and all the daily papers that carry advertisements for vacancies, and started to apply for five jobs each day. When that failed, she doubled the number to 10. And when that produced nothing, she took a job for a short time as a cook to a Jordanian family, and joined John Appleby's group. "That gave me a boost so I took to 'cold calling', writing to people out of the blue. Her perseverance paid off. Janet Zalesky is now in work again.

All the women quoted live in areas where, because of the type of work they seek and the drive they bring to it, they are likely, at some point, to find employment. Sadder is the plight by far of those who, once their jobs are lost, have little

prospect of working again. Along the edges of Hartlepool, in the North-east, one of the areas of highest unemployment in England, stand factories which have been closed since the late 1970s. The town itself has become a dump. In a red brick terrace house near the centre of town lives Mrs Janet Mathews, a 48-year-old widow. She is a round, comfortable, good tempered woman who for 23 years until October 1, 1982, held a job as a fork-lift operator for a local brewery.

"It wasn't easy and we were out in the cold all day, but I enjoyed every minute of it. I thought I would stay for ever", she said. One Wednesday the personnel officer called a meeting. Mrs Mathews knew there would be redundancies: the factory had been on strike for eight weeks that summer, and cuts had been announced. "I hardly listened. I assumed that after so long I'd be all right. When I heard my name called out I nearly knocked myself out against the boiler."

It has taken Mrs Mathews more than a year to reconcile herself to being without work. She misses the money - she was earning £100 per week, with overtime, and social security now brings her in £30.09. But more than that she misses her friends. At first she went for walks on her own around the town and sat and watched people playing bowls. She took sleeping pills and "cried herself to sleep. Now she ration her activities and her friends."

She has given up going to the job centre since she realized that in Hartlepool there is no job for a woman over the age of 38. "You see", she says, "I know now that the chances are, I'll never get another job in my life. How will I fill the time?"

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## A touch of rarity to beef up your meals

The idea of eating raw meat is to many people so much less appealing than the reality that opportunities for ordering even the best-known dish of uncooked beef, steak tartare, are infrequent. Uncooked seafood, from native oysters to Japanese sashimi dishes, is ventured on more daringly. Indeed "cooking" fish without heat by marinating it in fresh lime or lemon juice to make ceviche is a

South American notion that has caught on better here than might have been expected.

Salting and smoking, the treatments given to classic raw delicacies like smoked salmon and Parma ham are, in essence, methods of preserving the flesh without refrigeration. And the point about dishes like ceviche and steak tartare is that they are quick and easy to prepare from fresh, the freshest possible, ingredients.

Northern Italy has several such specialties based on raw beef. There is carpaccio, named after the Renaissance Venetian painter, a dish of tissue-thin slices of fresh beef seasoned with a dressing made from anchovies, capers, garlic, oil and herbs. From Piedmont comes a recipe for minced beef marinated in olive oil and lemon juice flavoured with anchovies and garlic again. Simpler still is paper-thin veal served with a trickle of olive oil and lemon juice, a few shavings of fresh Parmesan cheese and coarsely ground black pepper. With or without a sliver or two of raw white truffle, as eaten in Alba in autumn, this is an unforgettable and stylish dish.

A little raw meat goes a long way. A quarter of a pound per person is a good serving of steak tartare, and just two ounces is generous for sliced beef. The beef must be lean and the best quality you can find, but not necessarily the most expensive cut. Fillet steak will certainly be tender. Rump or sirloin will have more taste and when

## THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

finely chopped or sliced, is quite tender enough.

**Steak tartare**  
Serves four  
450 g (1 lb) rump, lean sirloin or fillet of beef  
4 egg yolks  
4 tablespoons cognac or eau de vie (optional)  
4 tablespoons finely chopped mild Spanish onion  
4 tablespoons finely chopped parsley  
4 tablespoons capers  
16 anchovy fillets, very finely chopped  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
Cayenne pepper

Steak tartare is best prepared at the last minute, so ideally the meat should be minced, or better still chopped, at home. It may then be served already mixed with the flavouring ingredients, or each diner can be presented with the makings and the chance to tailor the recipe to his or her own taste.

First cut every scrap of fat and connective tissue from the meat, then chop or mince it finely. If you are using a food processor, cut the meat into cubes before processing it. Be careful not to destroy the texture by over-processing it to a paste.

Now either mix all the ingredients together, adding salt, black and cayenne pepper to taste; or divide the meat into four equal portions and form each into a thick, round patty. Make a well in the centre of each portion and carefully drop an egg yolk into it. Arrange the remaining ingredients around the meat and provide everyone with two forks to mix an individual version of the dish.

Serve steak tartare with freshly-made toast and butter as a first course or with thinly cut, very hot chips as a main dish.

To slice raw meat thinly enough for carpaccio or the dishes like it can pose a problem. How it is solved will depend on the cut of meat chosen and on the equipment available. If the meat is fillet steak and the kitchen runs to the domestic version of the delicatessen's lethally sharp bacon slicer, no ingenuity is required. Just slice it as finely as possible across the grain.

Chilling, almost freezing the meat, is one way of firming it sufficiently to cut wafer thin slices with a good knife. Another way of achieving the desired fineness is to cut thicker slices and to beat them out, escalope-fashion. Place each slice of meat between two sheets of lightly oiled clear food-wrap and gently beat it out using a meat mallet, rolling pin or wine bottle. Go gently to start with,

and as the fibres begin to break down it will spread more easily.

As with steak tartare, the meat should be prepared at the last possible moment and should be served cold, but not so chilled that it becomes tasteless.

**Carpaccio**  
Serves four  
225 g (8 oz) rump, lean sirloin or fillet of beef  
For the dressing  
1 tablespoon capers  
1 tablespoon finely chopped mild Spanish onion  
1 clove garlic, finely chopped  
1 tablespoon sharp gherkin, finely chopped  
1 teaspoon anchovy essence or finely chopped anchovy  
1 teaspoon mild mustard  
3 tablespoons olive oil  
1 tablespoon wine vinegar  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Slice the meat as finely as possible and arrange it on one large or four individual plates. To make the dressing, combine the capers, onion, garlic, gherkin and anchovy and blend to a rough paste using a pestle and mortar or processor. Stir in the mustard, oil, vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and serve the sauce and meat separately as a first course with fresh, crusty bread.

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## LAURA ASHLEY HOME DECORATION 1984

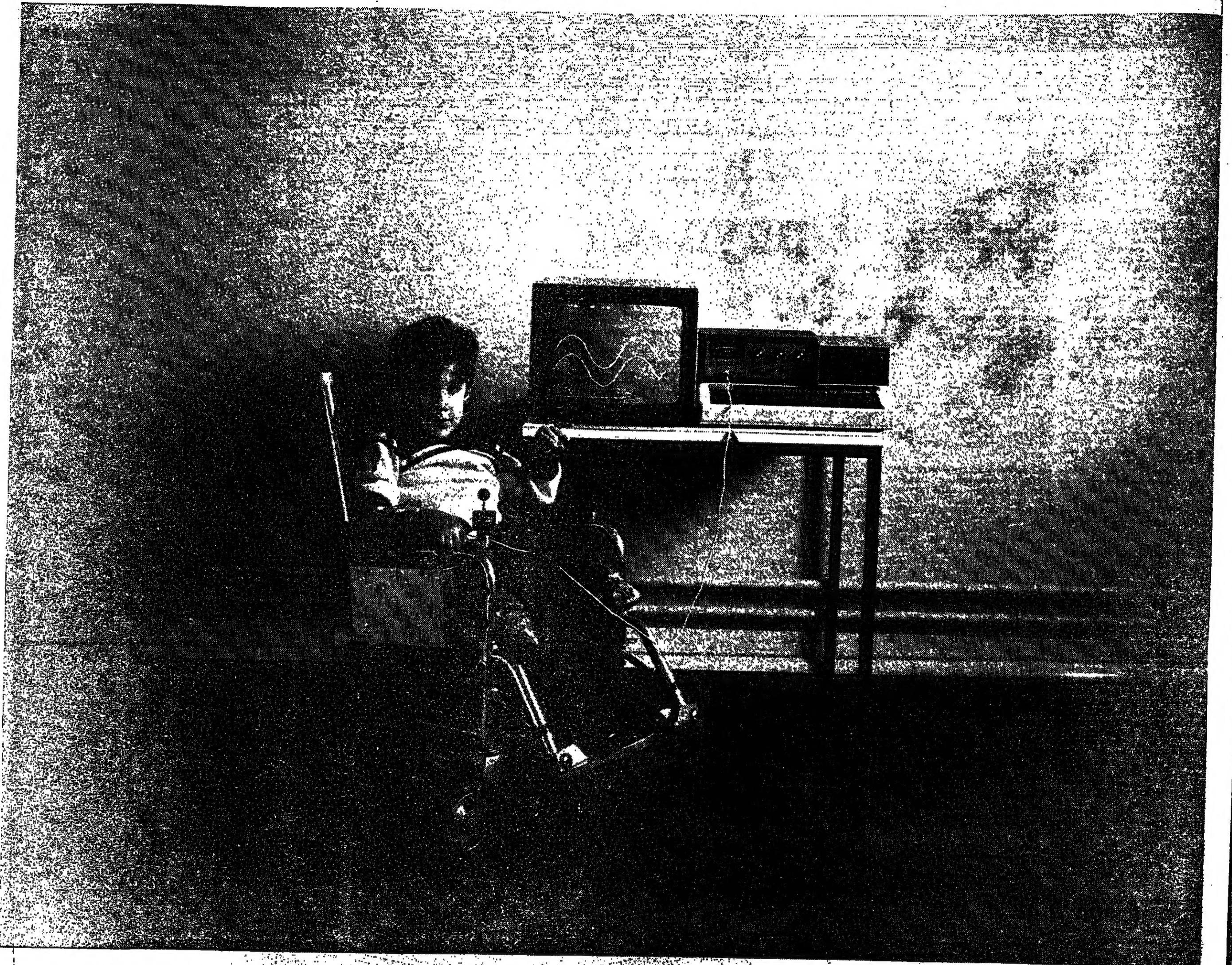


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# Two years ago, Britain couldn't afford to treat children like this.



Matthew is five years old and suffers from a rare muscular disorder.

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It was conceived by an imaginative physiotherapist from Huntingdon Health Authority. She knew nothing about computers, but had all the right instincts.

She had an inkling that microcomputers could help children to persevere in their exercises. And she realised that, with the plummeting cost of technology, computers were becoming widely used in primary and secondary schools.

This meant she would be able to treat her young patients during the course of their normal routine. And without any heavy financial burden on the Health Service.

She collaborated with a team of experts. And they focused their thoughts on the BBC Microcomputer.

In their own words, it was the only computer for the job. For one thing, availability would rarely be a problem. Because the BBC Micro now accounts for over 80% of the computers being ordered under the current D.O.I. scheme to introduce micros to primary schools.

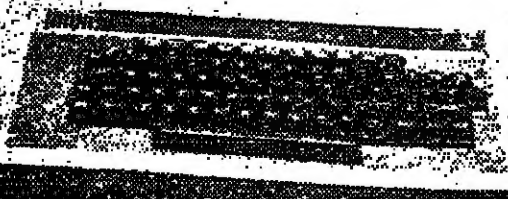
Equally important, it readily accepts specialised and even unorthodox equipment. Indeed, adaptability to fulfil many roles is at the very core of its design.

That is why, besides being used in many homes, it is performing diverse roles in offices, hospitals and research laboratories.

Perhaps what is most encouraging, though, is what the physiotherapist has demonstrated. The BBC Micro is open to ideas from people in all walks of life.

(All suggestions about new and unusual applications are welcomed by the External Projects Director at the address below.)

The £399 BBC Micro. No other computer in its price range is at home in so many situations.









# THE TIMES DIARY

## The Louvre does it better

In the course of my regular visits to the better parts of London, it has come to my attention that the public lavatories at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in The Mall are no longer available. This is an outrage. I understand that each year half a million people - from bearskinners to casual strollers - have used these facilities. Since no other relief is available in the elegant thoroughfare, yet Bill McAlistier, the ICA director, tells me there is little chance of the lavatories being reopened because no one has responded to his appeal for the £8,000 needed to make them usable once more. "The loss," McAlistier says, "should be a reflection of the Institute, and I want to invite architects to design the loo of the future. We could even name it after somebody." Now there's a thought.

## Age of the strain

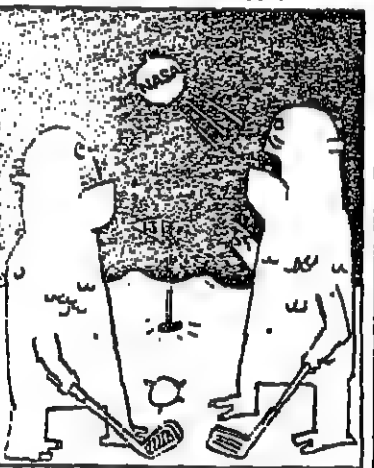
British Rail posters announcing the rebuilding of Denmark Hill station, south London, say: "Work is scheduled for completion in March 1984 and, until then, we shall of course endeavour to keep disruption to travellers to a minimum." After that, presumably, it will be disruption as usual.

What can Leicestershire County Council be thinking of? Its supplies office has just sent an order to Oxford University Press for a book entitled *The Oxford Book of Neoclassical Verse*, by A. Neagill.

## Lincoln in

Core Vidal, that emotional scourge of civilization as we know it, disappointed many of his British readers with his latest novel, *Lincoln*, in 1983. One reviewer described it as "more old-fashioned than *Lincoln*," while the author - never one to give a critic an even break - accused the *Times Literary Supplement* of delivering a prepared attack on him. This autumn, though, Vidal is likely to sweep all before him with the publication on both sides of the Atlantic of his huge new historical novel, *Lincoln*. "This could turn out to be his masterpiece," I am told. Random House are printing 200,000 copies for the United States and Heinemann, Vidal's London publishers, will have a print run estimated at about 20,000, as against the usual 8,000 or so for a Vidal book. Heinemann's chairman, Tom Rosenthal, who describes himself as probably the only London publisher with a degree in American history, says *Lincoln* is assured of outstanding success here since its subject is "the greatest American in the British consciousness".

## BARRY FANTONI



"Buy, those Yanks can really clobber a ball"

## No star trek

Fears that the appointment of Charles Moore as the new editor of the *American* might lead to the departure of two of the magazine's stars, Auberon Waugh and Richard Ingrams, appear to be groundless. Ingrams says he will continue writing for the ancient organ but doesn't want to be television critic any more - even though, after more than seven years in the job, he has not bought a colour TV. Waugh wants to continue as wine correspondent but might not keep on if "Another Voice" column. Young Moore is not without problems, though: the vast desk and the chaise longue in the editor's office are the property of his predecessor.

I wonder whether the eminence of Dame Edna Everage has anything to do with the fact that Australia House, in the Strand, can in all seriousness call one of its chambers the Bruce Room. Good on yer, sport.

## Treasure trove

Christie's press office seemed to disappear up their own rhetoric over their curious announcement of the sale of contents at Elveden, the business family's home near Thetford. Though they deny trying to start a treasure hunt, Christie's issued an announcement last week referring to "one of the strangest stateily homes in England" and inviting the gentlemen of the press to accompany them on a coach that would be visiting the mysterious pile two and a half hours from London tomorrow. Of course, during the weekend, housekeepers of obscure country homes had their peace disturbed by telephone callers inquiring whether the square was dead or bankrupt, but when *The Times* (who else?) solved the mystery on Monday, Christie's immediately broadcast the name of the house to all and sundry. Which makes one wonder why they bothered with all the secrecy in the first place.

PHS



Reagan: the wrong gate

## As the Gemayel government crumbles,

Robert Fisk looks back on the war Reagan could never hope to win

# Lebanon: the hawks come home to roost

An era ended in Lebanon this week. It was the apparent end of Amin Gemayel, the collapse of US policy in the Levant, the final bloody denouement to Israel's doomed invasion. Everyone in Lebanon saw it coming, including some of the US embassy's most senior advisers in Beirut.

Week after week, they predicted the collapse of the Gemayel regime, while Green Beret military advisers warned that the Lebanese army might break apart. But President Reagan would have none of it. On Monday he actually sanctioned an air strike by US jets on Druze gun batteries in the hills above Beirut. The battle had long been lost.

It could never have been won. Israel did not consider that when it invaded Lebanon in 1982 and tried to set up a compliant Phalangist government. Mr Reagan did not think about it when he declared, to the horror of his own diplomats in Beirut and Damascus, that Lebanon was "vital interest" of the United States, a place where "American credibility" was at stake.

"Reagan wants to push policies into the Middle East," a US diplomat in Beirut lamented not long ago. "But why did he ever choose Lebanon as the front gate to the Arab world?"

If Mr Reagan wanted to play a decisive role in Lebanon he would have had to pour thousands of marines into Beirut and capture the mountains around the city, whatever the cost. He did not. So he lost.

It has become fashionable to blame the Americans for their ignorance of Lebanon. Certainly, there can be few excuses for President Reagan. Such was his

inattention to detail during a recent Washington press conference that he gave the impression that Amin Gemayel had been president for eight years and that Syrian troops, who have been in Lebanon for that long, arrived only in 1982.

He portrayed Israel as the innocent victim of its own invasion of Lebanon, ignoring the fact that it was that invasion - and a mass murder by Israel's Phalangist allies - that dragged American marines into Beirut. He talked constantly of "international terrorism" and "Soviet-backed subversion" in Lebanon, blinding himself to the country's real problems and complexities.

But American policy was not all bad. The attempt to rebuild the shattered Lebanese army, however ineffectual, was a noble enough effort to give a country back its sovereignty. The United States did genuinely wish to stay out of the civil war, and when it did at last involve itself - by shelling the Druze at Souk el-Gharb when the Lebanese army was in danger of being overwhelmed - it simply did not understand what it had done. Two hundred and forty men marines paid for that error.

Now that Lebanon has fallen apart in another civil war, it is difficult to see anyone who can pick up the pieces. Mr Gemayel still legally presides, but he cannot find a prime minister. Old Saeb Salam, the honest broker of Lebanese politics, rashly committed himself to Bashir Gemayel after the Phalangist militia leader was elected president in 1982, and thus lost any popular support he might have today. Chafic Wazzan is too discredited in the eyes of the opposition to stay on.

Selim el-Hoss, who was prime minister under Elias Sarkis, has been appearing in the Shia Muslim districts worst hit by army gunfire, working up some popularity among those he might one day need. He just might be prepared to become prime minister again but his conditions are likely to be harsh: a fundamental shift in the structure of power with prime ministerial and thus Muslim - control of the cabinet and the abrogation of the May 17 unofficial peace treaty with Israel.

Could Gemayel suffer this? Would it not, perhaps, be better for some technocrat - the most likely candidate would be Michel Khoury, governor of the Central Bank - to take over the presidency now? The chances are that the Americans are also thinking along these lines. With Gemayel gone, Mr Reagan could withdraw the marines on the grounds that Gemayel's government no longer existed to be supported, and that the US commitment had ended. The multinational force would then leave Beirut.

A less sanguine future probably awaits the Israelis, perhaps even topping Mr Shamir's government. The May 17 treaty can now never function because it ultimately depended on the notion that the Lebanese army would take over southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation, because there is now no unified Lebanese army. The Israelis are likely to have to stay in the south, prey to the guerrilla attacks of the same Shia Muslim people who have just taken over half of Beirut from Gemayel's government.

This would not only be a difficult occupation. It would be an increasingly savage one for both occupied and occupier, a new war of attrition



Gemayel: isolated

that Israel would have to see through if it wanted to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from shelling Galilee - the official reason for the whole ill-fated Lebanon campaign. Lebanon itself is now likely to fall increasingly under Syria's influence. The Shia Muslim political leadership defined in Geneva last year. It would remain partitioned, possibly with a new Christian statelet north of Beirut. Syria and Israel might find it expedient to reach some agreement, draw up a few "red lines" on a map which each side would promise not to cross and decide not to take any offensive action against the other, either directly or by proxy. Syria would thus prevent the Palestinians from moving back to southern Lebanon and Israel would guarantee not to attack Syria.

All this, of course, would create the same error that the Americans made: they forgot about the Lebanese. The Shia uprising in Beirut is not just a revolution against the government; it is a revolution by the thousands of poor from the slums of west Beirut, many of them refugees from southern Lebanon. They have it in their power to crucify Syria as well as Israel, and Syria cannot rely on the mercenary Walid Jumblatt and the Druze for allegiance.

The Shia can now make and unmake governments. The Phalangists still think they can do the same. No one in Lebanon totally dismisses the idea that an army commander, a traditional military strongman of the type that has attracted American governments in the past, could emerge in Beirut. So there is always room for further disasters.

# Beware the rush to Moscow

by George Walden

Andrei Gromyko's jokes are thin and cold, hanging like icicles in the wintry diplomatic air. But he himself has something to smile about just now. The Gadarene shuffle back to Moscow symbolized by his long queue of visitors in Stockholm last month is now underway. It is easier for the West to stand fast together than to move forward in decent formation. Having failed to split allied governments and peoples, the Russians will now put the accent on dividing the western alliance itself.

Their affected indifference to President Reagan's recent conciliatory speech shows that they want to become a starting signal for competitive concessions by the West. They will no doubt soon try to show Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary in this light.

The obvious reaction is to close ranks - but not around a policy vacuum. An orderly return to dialogue with Moscow means a dialogue in the alliance first, to develop a concerted and consistent political strategy. Nato has modernized its nuclear weapons: it should now modernize its diplomacy too.

That means being frank about the past. There is no point in disguising the fact that the West is in a less than ideal posture. We are failing to play the diplomatic card as energetically as the defence card - to walk on two legs, as Chairman Mao would have said. The pressure on Mr Reagan to restart the arms talks is greater than that on Mr Andropov - the Russians have no elections this year, or next.

It was not especially clever to have got into this position. That is water under the bridge, though there are lessons here too. Those who think it wrong to criticize one's major ally, even when it is manifestly mistaken, should imagine what we would look like today if we had not refined our attitude to Moscow well in advance of Reagan.

If Penn Townsend Kimball II's new book, *The File*, did not have such serious implications for the good citizens of America, it would have great value as a high farce. Here is a man with a distinguished, some would say spectacular, record in public service, journalism and the armed forces, who discovered six years ago that he had been classified by the US government as a national security risk since 1946.

Oswellian comparisons are redundant, for if Kimball's 350-page tale is to be believed, Big Brother never made such a mess of surveillance as have the CIA, the FBI and the State Department. We are in Kafka country, not so much *The Trial* as *Metamorphosis*, for when Kimball finally managed to obtain his State Department file the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, there emerged, despite the many deletions in the 250 photocopied pages, a picture of a long-time communist sympathizer, a dangerous radical and thoroughly disloyal citizen. "The dogged determination of the State Department to protect my country from me," he writes, "was rooted chiefly in charges that as a young newspaperman in the fledgling American Newspaper Guild, my interests and associations were judged to be insufficiently anti-communist by the government's selected informants."

That was in 1946, when Kimball, having previously worked for *The New York Times* and *Time*, joined the staff of the new newspaper *PM*, an outspoken supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal reforms. "When I worked for *PM*, I was once seen drinking beer in the company of alleged Communists," another

function on automatic pilot, without visible leadership, for months on end. Imagine the strength of inertia at the other end of Soviet society.

Unstable assessments lead to inconsistent policies. The spasmodic approach to Moscow has a disastrous effect on Nato relationships and public opinion. Dr Kissinger recently spelt out eight wise principles for dealing with the Russians, and chief among these was consistency. With the best will in the world, it is difficult to sway in time with American moods, and it is damaging domestically if you are seen to try.

So we are back to the need for long-term policies of containment. Fancy talk about "crisis control" is not enough. The policies must be built up over long periods. Eastern Europe, a sullen mass of discontent, is a prime example. It is not hard to imagine the atmosphere in Berlin in 10 years' time if half of what has happened in Poland is repeated in East Germany.

Mr Shultz's remarks in Stockholm about the illegitimacy of the present structure in Europe may make the Poles of Chicago feel good, but they won't do much for those in Warsaw. He could have gladdened the hearts of both and avoided a pointless exacerbation of Soviet paranoia by asserting the West's legitimate right to economic, cultural and political contacts with the peoples of Eastern Europe.

But the immediate problem is the missiles. Here the lesson is simple: we cannot build an alliance consensus around pure mathematics. Numbers may tyrannize technocrats, but they simply frighten, and destabilize, the public. It is bad enough when they are large and abstract; it is even worse when they turn out to be wrong - like the CIA's overestimate of Soviet military spending.

Others are asking whether there is really a Soviet threat at all. We don't need all these earnest reappraisals. The threat is real, and does not wax and wane with our reevaluations. Paradoxically, the relentless continuity of the Soviet system is symbolized by the interminables of Mr Andropov himself. We are dealing with a country which can

function on automatic pilot, without visible leadership, for months on end. Imagine the strength of inertia at the other end of Soviet society.

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# The man who wouldn't take it as Red



Democrat to a howling Commie. Certainly there is something hugely dramatic about this aging journalist with a face like a clenched fist (his description) punching out resolves like this: "I want to see the Supreme Court instruct the CIA, the FBI and the State Department to declare my files null and void."

"Look here, if I'd been accused of rape, murder or robbery, I'd have had the right to defence and cross-examination. I've been labelled a traitor, or a potential traitor, without ever having had the chance to counter the allegations."

Yet the Kimball file does not seem to have hampered his career. He was once administrative assistant to Chester Bowles, the Governor of Connecticut, has worked on the staff of Governor Averell Harriman in New York and in 1980 was elected to the Columbia University Senate. Not bad for a "traitor." Yet Kimball argues that it is the impeccable nature of his pedigree which has enabled him to succeed despite the travesty of himself that lurked in the file all those years.

Kimball: "If I'd been accused of rape, murder or robbery, I would have had the right to defence and cross-examination"

"No, wait a minute," he says. "A few years ago I applied for a Fulbright scholarship to come over here and do some research about the general election, and they turned it down."

Because of the file?

"Oh, almost certainly I should say. Still, I did come in the end. Through the Ford Foundation."

Kimball is already enjoying gaily status in the US since the publication of the book. "I go on these phone-ins and tell everyone to apply for their files right away."

What gives Kimball's book great topicality in the US is the fact that in the spring a Bill comes before Congress which would exempt the CIA from having to surrender personal files under the terms of Freedom of Information and Privacy acts. He is already canvassing hard against its passage, and one gets the impression that if the window through which he has just peeped is soon to be closed to other Americans, it will be over Penn Townsend Kimball the Second's dead body.

Meanwhile, he carries on his correspondence with the government for the release of more material relating to his late wife. When the brown envelopes arrive addressed to "Mr Second" he can still manage a guffaw.

## Alan Franks

*The File* by Penn Kimball is published tomorrow by George Allen and Unwin, £12.50.

## Phillip Whitehead

# Forget the quality, feel the width

There is nothing the BBC likes less than a candid friend. Nevertheless it should be picking up the signals from friendly critics right now, rather than transmitting bluster and bombast in its own defence. The Corporation is, and should remain, the major guardian of the public service broadcasting tradition in Britain. But it is neither alone in that role, nor entitled to any special dispensation because of it. Public service can best be defended in the age of privatization if it is not confused with institutional aggrandisement and cynicism.

What are the critics saying, which has produced a reaction of near hysteria among some BBC executives? It is that in the pursuit of the territorial imperative the BBC may have lost its way. Marking out territory, pre-empting space, has become more important than preserving quality.

The BBC wants to be in on everything. That, it seems, matters more than what you do with it when you have got it. Thus local radio was a priority as long as the space was threatened by either commercial interests or the recommendations of the Annan Committee. It is less so now.

It was with breakfast television. If the curtain is rung down this month on the long sad farce of TV-am, the Corporation will no doubt congratulate itself on a battle won, a commercial rival destroyed. There will be less heard about the cost at Lime Grove in shrunken budgets and demoralized staff elsewhere, whose ideas died so early. *Breakfast Time* might live. There would be even less self-questioning about whether the sheer awfulness of TV-am is a result of being forced downmarket into the bingo bracket by a BBC spoiling operation.

From the decision to go into satellite broadcasting (DBS) in a manner which would have created first and second-class viewers of BBC production, to the sufficient decision to buy up the EMI studios as soon as they were vacated by Central Television, the territorial imperative holds sway. First seize the ground; worry afterwards what you can do with it. If more and more territory is occupied, does there come a point at which those who defend the public service principle can legitimately cry halt? I think there is.

The BBC differs. Later this year it will ask the Government for an increase in the licence fee sufficient to stabilize all its areas of activity. But if there are now too many co-productions, too many trash imports, too few jewels in the BBC crown, should it go on doing everything it does?

The argument has come to a head over *The Thorn Birds*, hokum put out against *The Jewel in the Crown*, displacing *Panorama*. The series was indeed awful. It was so bad that, as Menckes said of the oratory of Warren G. Harding, there was a kind of grandeur to it.

There was a vast audience, and this may have encouraged Andrew Singer, managing director of BBC Television, to make a bravura

defence in the Corporation's journal, *The Listener*. "The *Thorn Birds* did impaling themselves on the spike of a 15-million strong audience..." he writes. "Their siren song encouraged a chorus from the rookery of taste, brought forth the first cuckoos of the licence fee and attracted the vultures of privatisation."

As broadcasting expands, no one organization will be able to dominate the output quantitatively. Bursting back to the top of the ratings on the wings of *The Thorn Birds* is to court another kind of defeat. The notion of public service is not confined to the BBC. It is implicit in Channel 4's mandate. It is accepted by the IBA. They begin to do better what the BBC ought to do well, the Corporation will be in trouble.

Of course the BBC still produces high-quality programmes, although it does not live up to the grandiose claims which Mr Singer makes for it, of which the most inflated is that our national lead in computer software is due to The Computer Literacy Project. His line is a standard defence offered by BBC top management: what we have held, just give us the money.

What is needed now is a debate at Television Centre in which the public, who pay the licence fee, can take part. For things cannot go on as they are. The BBC is waking to a cold dawn. The dream of DBS in 1986, run by the Corporation alone, has been abandoned in favour of a consortium with commercial rivals. The enormous expansion of VCR rentals, which has done the dominance of the schedules, perhaps points to a different kind of licence fee, levied on all means of recording and playing programmes of BBC origin.

The candid friend would conclude with a single assertion. The BBC is not the sole representative now of the public service tradition. But it ought to be the best, to set standards, guaranteed by that measure of selection and production by the licence fee. It will not be able to provide the best if it tries to do everything, to be the dominant influence in areas where the public service element is marginal. Those of us in radio and television who work outside the BBC, in part because its sheer size is uncongenial, none the less want it to set standards and not debase them. That means that its resources should go to those areas which it ought to do best: innovative drama and not endless production line nostalgia. First-class reporting, the fierce protection of time for the minority interests which BBC 2 once popularized. It should not shrug off criticism, especially when this comes from its friends.

Later in the debate about the licence fee, its enemies, the lobby who would vulgarize and privatize every vestige of mass communications in Britain, will have their turn. And that is one preemptive struggle that the BBC must win.

The author, a former Labour MP, was a member of the Annan Committee on the Future of Broadcasting, and is preparing a documentary series for Channel 4.

## Jock Bruce-Gardyne

# One region's lift is another's fork-out

Regional policy, Norman Tebbit promised Birmingham businessmen last week, "will be more effectively targeted and more cost-effective."

After a week that gave us a shower of freights thrown to the regions, lobbyists like so many make-believe cream caramels, and the Nissan deal, that is good news indeed.

For the Nissan small print deserves a moment's scrutiny. Mr Kawamura, Nissan's chairman, apparently reckons that we want his executives to be tutors, and therefore should pay their return air fare, expenses during their stay in Britain and "a very big salary". What we have actually agreed to pay them is the routine regional grant, amounting to 15 or 22 per cent according to where they decide to settle, plus 10 per cent of the balance in "selective assistance".

It seems to be understood that the extra 10 per cent would be forthcoming only when Nissan proceeds to phase two, involving local purchase of components (although that is not what Parliament was told). Even so the taxpayer subsidy could run to £22,000 per job treated on a simple unit-and-bolts assembly line whose products would not rank for free circulation across the Channel.

If Nissan does proceed with phase two, it would stand to collect the balance of up to £100m, or about £37,000 per job in all. That would fall due towards the end of the present decade, or beyond. Yet long before then - if the signals from the Department of Industry are to be taken at face value - the scale of taxpayer subsidy available to other businesses picking a similar location to Nissan may have been substantially reduced, or even removed altogether. Nissan would not have to worry: its entitlements are already set in concrete.

However, Mr Kawamura has also said that Nissan might eventually return to its original plans to build 200,000 cars a year in Britain if it can sell them on the Continent. Ministers assured us last week there was no doubt about that. The bosses of Fiat and Renault seem to have a different view. And from the comments I have heard from French and Italian politicians about Britain as a Japanese Trojan horse, I think we would be wise to wait and see.

So perhaps it will not happen. What does seem doomed to happen up in Irvine is a good deal worse. Last week the EEC apparently gave

final clearance to a remarkable piece of public benevolence by which an American fork-lift truck maker called Hyster is to get £45m from the EEC and upwards of £15m from us to build a new Scottish factory. Nothing unusual about that, except the background, however, is quite instructive.

Britain has one of the heaviest concentrations of fork-lift manufacture in the world: three of the companies are American and three British. Of the latter, two, Lancing Bagnall and Lancer Boss, have always been free-standing. Lancer Boss has improved its turnover by 20 per cent in five years, stayed firmly in the black, and held on to nine-tenths of its labour force when all around were shedding theirs. Located in unregional Leighton Buzzard, it has never had a penny piece from government.

Not so Hyster, which believes it has "a fiduciary responsibility to shareholders to pursue the financial assistance programmes that various governments offer". Starting with a few unconsidered millions from the ever-generous Scottish Office for its first factory at Irvine in the early 1970s, it then collected a \$50m interest-free loan from the EEC and a handsome package, including a five-year tax holiday, from the Irish to go to Dublin, and 45 per cent of the £25m cost of another plant at Crazevoon from the Ulster Office. So far it has come up with just 280 jobs. But times are hard: in the first three quarters of last year Hyster lost \$3.1m worldwide.

The Irvine joyride is supposed to raise employment there from 550 to 1,850. But that was on the premise that the eager Americans would first shut up shop at Nijmegen in Holland. Since Nijmegen is Hyster's only European factory making money, the Dutch put a stop to that.

No matter: Hyster will still get its Irvine cash. The new plant there will need to raise its share of world markets from about 5 per cent to 13 per cent. No mean feat when there is already huge over-capacity, and 40 per cent of the market is effectively closed. So someone is going to get hurt.

Down at Basingstoke the news from Irvine was celebrated with another 250 redundancies at Lancing Bagnall. But that, of course, is no skin off the Scottish Office's nose. Regional lobbyists count their own jobs: those lost unnecessarily by their neighbours are neither here nor there. So go to it, Norman.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## MR PRIOR AND THE MAZE

The mass jailbreak from the Maze prison on September 25 was a fearful blow to the authority of the state in Northern Ireland. It lifted the spirits of the IRA and INLA when they were most in need of it. It put 19 dangerous terrorists back into circulation. It commanded the admiration of those who are open to the cause of Irish republican violence. The damage to the morale of the Northern Ireland security forces was correspondingly great, and so was the harm done to the credit of Mr Prior's administration.

It was an event of far more significance in its context than any similar breakout from an English prison would be. The escapees were not merely criminals, they were enemies of the state. Their arrest, conviction and detention had improved the public safety; their escape diminished it. The Maze has a gloomy centrality in the affairs of the province that has no parallel elsewhere in the kingdom. Its management and security are matters of very great difficulty and the utmost importance. The responsibility of ministers is at issue in a breakdown as gross and notorious as that.

The report on the incident written by Sir James Hennessy, the chief inspector of prisons for England and Wales, shows that there were deficiencies in the physical security of the prison. Those were compounded by faulty security procedures, in searching prisoners or responding to alarms, for instance. Beyond that there were many and serious individual failures: staff had become complacent about the dangers, lazy practices had taken root. The report refers to "laxity, carelessness and negligence" and elsewhere to "the general malaise that was apparent". Two observations give the flavour.

Block 7 contained 125 republican prisoners. Thirty-eight of them - 28 convicted of murder, attempted murder or conspiracy to murder - made the break at 2.40 in the afternoon of Sunday September 25. At that time only nine of the sixteen prison officers detailed for duty in the block were at their posts: four were in the tea room, three in the lavatories.

The prison has internal gates with vehicle locks. The kitchen lorry was seized when it came to block 7. The driver was held at gunpoint by a prisoner lying on the floor of the cab and ordered to drive to the main gate, the escapees hidden in the back. There was one officer on duty at the first internal gate through which it was necessary to pass. His orders required him to hold the vehicle in the lock, establish that the driver was not held under duress, and search the vehicle. What he did was recognize the driver, open the gate, and wave him through. The report censures the officer but adds that "he was only following what had become a common practice at the Maze". Moreover, his orders were not capable of fulfilment, since the kitchen lorry was too long for both gates of the lock to be closed at the same time. Moreover, if the officer had followed instructions, being alone and without means to raise the alarm immediately to hand, he would have been overpowered easily. The equipment was flawed, the procedure was unrealistic, the orders were disobeyed.

### Compliments

The Hennessy report ends by tracing the path of accountability for the state of affairs at the prison. The governor, who was not well served by all his subordinates, is held primarily to account. He has resigned. Over the governor is the department of the Northern Ireland Office which directs the prison service. The head of the security and operations division of that department is complimented for the improvements he made in a short time, but nevertheless is held to share responsibility for some of the shortcomings at the Maze. Above him is the supervising under-secretary of the department. He is exonerated of personal blame. The chain of culpability stops just short of him. Over his head is the parliamentary under secretary

(junior minister) and then the Secretary of State.

That is the ground on which Mr Prior has stood when faced with the suggestion that he or his colleague Mr Nicholas Scott, whose departmental duties include the prison service, should resign: the report did not attribute the serious shortcomings at the Maze to policy decisions or inadequacy of resources, therefore there is no case for ministerial resignation. The failures lay in neglect of duty, incompetence, and weak supervision further down the line. These matters were outside their experience and were not brought to their attention therefore, ministers say, blame does not attach to them personally.

### Whole blame

That position is under fire from two sides. The professional associations of prison officers and governors in Northern Ireland dispute the conclusion read in, or into, the Hennessy report that policy did not contribute significantly to security lapses. They say that the new prison regime introduced when the hunger strike was brought to an end and later when the protest was finally abandoned undermined security. More particularly it is said that the instruction given at that time that all prisoners coming off the protest must be found work was the cause of the appointment of Brendan Macfarlane, known to be a ruthless and resourceful IRA leader, as a prison orderly. In that post he was granted a freedom of movement within the prison sufficient for him to organize the escape.

It is understandable that the prison staff should believe and press that view. They have had the whole blame laid on them; some have been singled out for removal or relegation; in the publicity given to the merited criticism of some of their number too little has been made of the singular stress and difficulty of their job and of the commendable behaviour of others. But Sir James Hennessy heard and examined the allegations. He brought an experienced and independent judgment to bear on them, and he concluded that the fault lay within the management of the prison and not with policy directives from above. The directives certainly had implications for security, but it was for the governor and his staff to see to those implications and, if they found them unmanageable, to report as much to the prison department.

The other line of attack on the Prior position goes to his version of the convention of ministerial responsibility, and here the rumble of constitutional principle does not entirely mask the crackle of political malice. Mr Prior has said, in brief, that policy blunders or failure to make available adequate resources may be resigning matters for a minister, but administrative failures or duties ill performed by junior or middle-ranking public servants are not. Plainly, the convention is not where Sir Thomas Dugdale left it when he resigned in expiation of his officials' conduct in the Crichton Down affair. It is not every, even very major, blunder by an official for which a minister is answerable with his life. The gravity of the matter and the extent to which the minister knew or should have known, what was going on are pertinent. But Mr Prior's formulation goes to another extreme. If pressed, it would empty the notion of ministerial responsibility of its meaning in relation to a large part of the business to which it has been thought to apply.

In looking at the role of the prison department of the Northern Ireland Office, and therefore implicitly at the role of ministers in charge of it, it may be thought that Sir James Hennessy let them off too lightly. He exonerates the under-secretary in charge of the department with the comment that he was overworked and under-resourced. The weakness of supervision and inspection by the department is very evident. Ministers were in regular personal contact with its senior officials, whose workload was

within the knowledge of ministers. If the officials were too distracted by other duties to keep abreast of the true state of affairs at the Maze, and the changing attitudes and morale of the prison officers in particular, ministers had the opportunity to be aware of the fact. A malaise as pervasive as this is shown to have been, in an executive branch of the public service so close to the security of the state, is a matter of ministerial responsibility, not as direct, but just as real as for any policy decision.

The policy/administration distinction provides no refuge in a debacle as large as that. It does not dispose of the question of a ministerial resignation, which will haunt the debate in the Commons tomorrow. The most obvious way of settling the account might seem to be the sacrifice of the minister with prisons on his plate, Mr Scott. But Mr Scott had been in the post barely three months when the blow fell; while the failures at the Maze are seen to have been cumulative and chronic. His predecessor Lord Gowrie is safely seated on Parnassus.

### Close-knit

Besides, Mr Prior may reasonably take the view that if a ministerial resignation is required (which in his view it is not) the resignation should be his. Though subdivided, the ministerial operation in Belfast is close-knit. Security, of which the Maze is a crucial aspect, is of the essence and leads straight to the Secretary of State.

In urging or dismissing resignation - in judging whether the only appropriate acknowledgment of ministerial responsibility for some fiasco is resignation - it is right to accept that the political setting, as well as the application of principle, is relevant to the determination of any particular case. The jailbreak in September was not the culmination of a series of security policy failures. On the contrary it was a spectacular republican coup that interrupted an evident improvement of security in the province.

Mr Prior's proconsular record, including his handling of relations with the Republic, also comes into the reckoning. His task has been to hold in equilibrium a political society that displays the symptoms of suppressed civil war. It is the weight and force of British administration that suppresses it. Remove that and the condition would erupt. The containment of overt violence in Mr Prior's time has been on the whole better than before. His attempt to draw practitioners of constitutional politics on either side into common action has flopped, but that does not mean the improbable was not worth attempting or that a way to it should not be kept open.

The policy is criticized from both left and right, but neither offers an alternative the political nation has the will to enforce. The policy is the policy of the Cabinet as a whole. It depends on time's healing for its efficacy, and time so far declines to oblige. It entails even-handedness between the two communities in the province, and relentless pressure on terrorism in all its forms. Mr Prior's contribution has been the force of a personality well suited to those objectives, as good an understanding as an Englishman is likely to bring to the situation, and steady judgment.

There has also to be considered Mr Prior's place in the Government. His political style and stance on other central political issues lead him towards increasing isolation. That makes him vulnerable in one way and secure in another. Without him the Cabinet would appear to be turning its back on a segment of the Conservative Party, and a strand of political opinion tightly committed in a party sense, which are demoted but still large enough not to be disregarded. Nor, with Sir Geoffrey Howe in much trouble, is this the time for the Prime Minister to have to cope with any but an inescapable resignation. Brendan Macfarlane and his friends, on the other hand, would be delighted to have the scalp of a Secretary of State.

## A rational regime for Antarctica

From Mr David J. Bederman

Sir, I disagree with Evan Luard's statement (February 4) that Antarctica is the "common heritage of mankind" and I am encouraged that the Antarctic Treaty states have begun consultations on exploiting mineral resources there.

If one believes that international law serves to allocate rights and responsibilities among states one can readily find justification for some nations' consideration of a more rational regime for Antarctica's very hypothetical resources in hydrocarbons, coal, and metals. The 16 countries involved in the talks on the future of state alignments in today's world. They include the most highly developed nations (US, UK, France), other modest market economies (Norway, Belgium), the socialist bloc (USSR), and developing states (Argentina, Chile). One cannot superimpose the North-South "dialogue" and the new international economic order on this issue.

The Antarctic Treaty halted a trend for the division of the region, but the states involved have staked claims of a different sort. They have undertaken extensive and valuable scientific research. They have (to various degrees) sought to conserve the living resources of the continent and adjacent seas. They have ensured that Antarctica doesn't become a weapons-testing range and that the polar environment is spared the stresses caused by pollution.

In short, these states have exercised extraordinary international responsibilities in the area for 30 years. It should not be surprising that they are now discussing the rights they have earned.

The "common heritage principle" for metals of the ocean's deep seabed took ten years to develop and its expression in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention will only find fulfilment in another decade because the technology and demand for these minerals does not exist now. A global regime for Antarctica would take as long to develop and might remain moot for half a century.

The "common heritage principle" can offer little guidance for exploiting the southern continent.

I am, yours,

DAVID J. BEDERMAN,  
Commonwealth Hall,  
Cartwright Gardens, WCI.

### Female circumcision

From the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Sir, Lord Kennet's article (Friday page, January 20), "Drawing a line between custom and cruelty", is so inaccurate and full of muddled thinking that it is difficult to comment on concisely in a letter. He states that female circumcision is endemic in certain parts of the world and is now amongst us but does not state to what extent. He claims that his Bill has support from virtually all the medical establishment but does not state which part of that establishment does not support his Bill.

Neither does he state that his original Bill would have interfered with normal medical practice to a degree unknown in this country. He says that his Bill prohibits "cutting girls' and women's private parts about", what sort of language is this for a would-be legislator? He states that cancer of the genitals is not rare, whereas in fact it is.

He says that some women who, although they do not abnormal (his opinion) believe they are, and that they should be treated by reassurance and psychotherapy. If it is not a delusion, his Bill would permit surgical correction, but he does not say who decides what is abnormal; he also states that the *labia majora* are involved whereas it is usually the *labia minora*.

Lord Kennet does not seem to distinguish between ritual circumcision, which is practised largely on young adolescents by custom, and plastic surgery on adult women who are seeking help for themselves. The majority of his argument is on spurious racial grounds and related to "black of this depression" which is totally irrelevant. He defends custom and ritual although he admits that female circumcision is purely a matter of custom.

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists has stated publicly that it is opposed to ritual circumcision in any form and does not oppose a Bill to ban it in the United Kingdom. We question both the need for the Bill and the impact it will have in those countries where the procedure is endemic. We are only in the drafting of a Bill which may restrict what is regarded as reputable medical practice.

Yours faithfully,  
RUSTAM PEROEZ, President,  
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists,  
27 Sussex Place,  
Regent's Park, NW1.  
January 23.

### Clearer voice abroad

From the Director of the Reuter Foundation

Sir, Mr James Porter suggests in his letter on January 24 that there is now a unique opportunity for organisations such as Reuters to make a contribution to "improved and more balanced international communication." He cites a clause in the 1941 trust agreement which requires Reuters to supply "an unbiased and reliable news service to British, dominion, colonial, foreign and other overseas newspapers," and suggests that Reuters should now give special assistance to the British Commonwealth.

As the world's political map has changed since 1941, so has Reuters' British orientation changed. In the years after the Second World War over 100 new nations came into

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Human dimension of GCHQ ruling

From the Bishop of Gloucester

Sir, I would not regard myself as competent to say whether or not trades union activity should be extinguished at GCHQ Cheltenham. May I, however, draw your readers' attention to an aspect of the affair which does concern me, and I suspect, others in the neighbourhood, as a Christian pastor? This is the effect of the Government's action on the personal and family lives of those employed there.

People who work at GCHQ, like everyone else, are bringing up their families, caring for their parents, and contributing little or much to the life of their local communities. When they were appointed to their jobs the right to belong to an appropriate trades union, or not, was taken for granted.

No one believes that for the vast majority of them such membership implies that they are politically subversive, let alone a security risk. Many of them, not unnaturally, value the right to union membership as one of the traditional freedoms of our land.

Suddenly, all these people are confronted with a form to sign which gives them only two options. The first is to trade in their right to membership of a union in return for £1,000 in cash. The second is to apply for, and accept, a transfer to the Government's discretion to who knows where, with consequent disruption to family life. Many will have children preparing for important examinations; others would need to uproot elderly relatives, and so forth.

The first option, with its scarcely veiled financial inducement, seems to threaten personal integrity by putting a monetary price-tag on a basic civil freedom; the second option puts the future of the family in jeopardy. A third choice, not to sign the form at all, will apparently bring summary dismissal without compensation.

Surely, in placing an overwhelmingly loyal and trustworthy body of civil servants in this dilemma, the Secretary of State has been inadequately advised.

It is too late to hope that the Government will be strong and wise enough to alter the terms of this crude and inhuman ultimatum before it expires at the end of the month?

Those who framed it would seem to have assumed that principles can be abandoned for cash and that family life can be curiously disrupted in the interests of state policy. I would want to argue that cynical assumptions of that kind about the value and dignity of human beings threatened with power, are more of a threat to our way of life than current anxieties about the security at GCHQ.

Yours truly,  
JOHN GLOUCESTER,  
Bishopscourt,  
Pitt Street,  
Gloucester,  
February 6.

### Homes for the elderly

From Mr C. M. T. Smith-Ryland and others

Sir, The Housing and Building Control Bill is about to enter the committee stage in the House of Lords. A Government amendment to this Bill in the Commons will extend the right to buy to tenants of dwellings built for the elderly by councils and housing associations.

Only "sheltered" housing for the elderly will be excluded from the new compulsory sale provisions. What little rented housing now exists for the elderly in rural areas is not categorised as "sheltered", since only large schemes of 30 or more dwellings can support such facilities; village needs are generally met by small schemes of four to six bungalows.

The measure therefore affects rural far more than urban areas, and yet another piece of legislation fails to discriminate between the situation in towns and cities and the very different needs of our villages.

Nothing can prevent the prices of these coveted retirement homes in desirable villages escalating far beyond the reach of average wage-earners, once the first beneficiaries

From Mr R. A. C. Hill

Sir, I worked in M15 for 26 years, where there was no union membership. My pay was linked to that of employees in the same grade in the Civil Service. I therefore had the benefit of union activity and negotiation without having to contribute. I also suffered from the pre-1979 pay freeze, along with other Government employees: fair enough.

A similar principle should be applicable to GCHQ. If so, this would surely be the best way to obtain staff co-operation. A pay parity clause could be inserted in the agreement to resign from the union; obviously a far better offer than the management-approved staff association, which is uncomfortably close to the Russian practice and is more appropriate to small administrative matters.

Outside the security field the public and the nation would benefit from better deals of grade-for-grade pay parity in the essential services in exchange for no-strike agreements. This would be far better than the offer of hard cash (Polaris workers?).

Why should employees on vital or sensitive work get more than others if their pay can be settled on a parity system?

Yours faithfully,  
R. A. C. HILL,  
The Saplings,  
Highleigh,  
Sudham,  
Chichester,  
West Sussex,  
February 5.

From Mr J. W. West

Sir, I am baffled by the logic of Mr Neil Kinnock. He seems to be saying that whereas it is right, proper and democratic if a person is required to join a trade union as a condition of employment, it is wrong, improper and undemocratic if a person is required not to join a trade union as a condition of employment.

I should have thought that what is sauce for the goose would be sauce for the gander.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN W. WEST,  
6 Weydown Court,  
Weydown Road,  
Haslemere,  
Surrey,  
February 4.

From Mrs Catherine Heath

Sir, The Government appears to believe that it can best trust those whose loyalty can be bought for £1,000. This is monetarism indeed. I should prefer my secrets to be in the keeping of those who cannot be bought.

Yours faithfully,  
CATHERINE HEATH,  
14 Grosvenor Avenue,  
Carshalton Beeches,  
Surrey,  
February 4.

capitalise on their windfall. Only a protected stock of low-cost rented housing can preserve the social balance and the historic character of our villages.

The argument that houses will not be lost but only the tenure altered is naive: this measure will mean the inevitable depletion of an important stock of low-cost housing in villages. One must now hope that their Lordships will defend a vital part of our heritage, and ensure that those who have spent their lives in agricultural areas are not forced to join the queue for sheltered housing in the towns when they retire.

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. T. SMITH-RYLAND  
(Chairman, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust).

KEITH WARWICK,  
D. R. B. THOMPSON (Chairman, NAC Housing Association),  
J. D. HEATH (Chief Executive, Royal Agricultural Society of England),  
A. RUSSELL (Director, The Arthur Rank Centre),  
M. E. CONSTABLE, Chief Executive, National Agricultural Centre Rural Trust,  
35 Belgrave Square, SW1.  
January 24.

Because the bramble has been ruthlessly cut back time and time again.

Sir, I assume Lord Melchett and his friends love the countryside but you cannot love anything unless you really know it and their letter, apart from its gratuitous insults about farmers (hereditary peers might make a better example), shows such abysmal ignorance about it that they had better continue to live "as in" rather than "in" Courtyard Farm.

Yours faithfully,  
HAMPDEN,  
Glynede Place,  
Glynede,  
Nr Lewes,  
Sussex,  
February 6.

Reuters' expanding operations as a worldwide news organisation, with regional editorial desks in Bahrain, Buenos Aires, Hongkong and Nairobi as well as in the major metropolitan centres of the industrialised world, are in themselves a powerful agency for international communication.

This was borne out for example by a recent survey of newspapers in South-east Asia by the Canadian-sponsored International Development Research Centre, which showed that a majority of editors found Reuters the most useful source of international and regional news.

Yours sincerely  
MICHAEL NEALE, Director,  
The Reuter Foundation,  
85 Fleet Street, EC4,  
January 26.

## Putting a roof on Temple Bar

From the Duke of Grafton and others

Sir, Sir Martyn Beckett's letter (January 25) and now that from Mr Gilmore (February 4) cannot go unanswered. They and Gavin Stamp (figure, January 19) paint too black-and-white a picture of the fate in store for Temple Bar if it is left at Theobald's Park.

Of course nobody would recommend that a scheduled and grade I listed monument of such undisputed importance is left to rot unprotected and to be razed.

What it needs is a roof, and as soon as possible; then repairs of a genuinely conservative nature. Witnesses for the Temple Bar Trust (Sir Martyn among them) suggested spending £450,000 without even making the attached lodge habitable for a guardian.

Sensible repairs directed towards conservation rather than restoration, together with rehabilitation of the lodge, will cost more than Mr Stamp's £30,000 but still less than half of the trust's figure and will have the advantage of retaining substantially intact all the surviving original stonework.

The issue is whether to keep the fabric conserved as it stands at Theobald's Park or risk substantial loss by demolition, re-erection and restoration in moving it. Only resting on an historically appropriate site would justify this risk. The proposed site at St Paul's is historically confusing.

Moreover, in our view it will upset the scale of Temple Bar and do serious visual damage to the cathedral's west front.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAFTON (Chairman, Cathedrals Advisory Commission for England),  
STANLEY BENSON (Vice-Chairman, Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies),  
DERMAN CHRISTOPHERSON (Chairman, Royal Fine Art Commission),  
BERNARD FEILDEN (Honorary surveyor to St Paul's),  
ASHLEY BAKER (Surveyor of Historic Buildings, GLC),  
37 Spital Square, E1,  
February 6.

### Economic doubts

From Mr Gordon Pepper

Sir, Someone writing to *The Times* (Mr R. G. Ellis, January 25), accusing the author of an article of being unaware of the facts, should be both precise about the meaning of the words and careful about quotations.

First, normal usage of the expression "fiscal policy" does not include hire-purchase controls.

Secondly, I asserted that the amount of fiscal stimulus has been insufficient to allow the 364 Keynesian economists who forecast deepening recession to claim that this was the reason for the current economic recovery. Mr Ellis omitted the reference to the 364 economists.

The remaining substance in his letter is negligible. Incidentally, I too was guilty of a misquotation, but mine was a deliberate and charitable error. The 364 economists forecast not deepening recession but deepening depression!

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON PEPPER,  
Greenwell and Co.,  
Bow Bells House,  
Broad Street, EC4,  
February 1.

### William Walcot

From Mr Peyton Skipwith

Sir, Richard Owen, in his "Letter from Moscow" (January 25), refers to William Walcot, the architect of the Metropole Hotel, as "little known" and "mysterious". He was, in fact, the most celebrated architectural draughtsman of the twentieth century, as well as an etcher and watercolourist of renown.

Born near Odessa in 1874 of Anglo-Russian parentage, he trained first of all at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and then at the Imperial Academy of Arts in St Petersburg. He moved to London early in this century and made contact with the architect Eustace Frere, and The Fine Art Society, which firm commissioned him to go to Venice, as they had commissioned Whistler to do a quarter of a century earlier. He subsequently held eight one-man shows in the society's galleries.

Walcot worked for most of the great architects of his day, most particularly Sir Edward Lutyens; he designed 61 St James's Street, a delightful neo-Gothic building and, in the 1930s, produced the most revolutionary design for rebuilding central London - a scheme which involved, among other things, straightening the river Thames. He died in 1943.

Yours faithfully,  
PEYTON SKIPWITH, Director,  
The Fine Art Society Ltd,  
148 New Bond Street, W1.

### Noblesse désoblige

From Mr John Faulkner

Sir, What evidence has John Vincent ("Rates: why the wets must be capped", January 17) that Lord Emsworth ever sat in the House of Lords?

A man whom the basilisk stares of sisters and vain ropes could scarcely induce to "don the soup and fish" is hardly likely to take to coronet and ermine. And his record as a public speaker at the annual children's fête hardly bodes well for the discussions of the Upper House.

If Mr Vincent must have a politically conscious peer from the Woodhouse stable, he need look no further than Alaric, Duke of Dunstable, whose views on the actions of government were only too readily available.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN FAULKNER,  
33 Hadley Gardens,  
Chiswick, W4,  
January 17.

### Future of Hongkong

From Mr S. A. M. Adshead

Sir, A recent report in your columns (January 17) on the terms on which Hongkong is to be returned to China prompts me to recall three points which ought to govern our policy in this matter, but which are perhaps in danger of being overlooked.

First, it is idle to suppose that China as it is constituted can preserve the present character of Hongkong. This is not to question the good faith of the Communists or their interest in preserving it. It is simply that objectively the institutions of their system are not compatible with those of a commer-

cial emporium. Hongkong will wither, as Antwerp did under Spanish occupation or as West Berlin would under DDR administration.

Second, this being so, it is our duty to make provision for emigration before rendition. Most Hongkong Chinese, no doubt, will want to stay, but a minority will go to Taiwan and Singapore and a smaller minority will want to come to Britain.

Third, it is not only our duty, but it is immensely in our interest to allow this minority to come, and come as a community. British business has always owed much to immigrants: Hansards, Flemings,

Lombards, Huguenots, Jews and Indians.

An injection of Chinese intelligence and initiative would make a real contribution to Britain's long-term economic recovery. This country should not miss the opportunity of the inevitable diaspora of part of the Hongkong business community. This is one kind of immigration which should be actively encouraged by a Conservative government.

Yours faithfully,  
S. A. M. ADSHEAD,  
Department of History,  
University of Canterbury,  
Christchurch 1,  
New Zealand,  
January 26.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

## BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 7: His Excellency Baron Ruediger von Weizsäcker was received in audience by the Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany to the Court of St James's. His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Herr Jürgen von Allen (Minister Plenipotentiary), Dr Elke Brackl (Minister Counsellor), Rear-Admiral Dr Kurt Fischer (Defence and Naval Attaché), Dr Reinhard Holubek (First Counsellor, Head of Cultural Department), Dr Bernd von Waldow (Counsellor, Head of Press Department), Herr Uwe Hansen (First Secretary, Deputy Head of Press Department), Herr Manfred Haeckel (Second Secretary, Head of Administration Department), and Herr Peter Rother (Second Secretary, Private Secretary). Baroness von Weizsäcker had the honour of being received by The Queen. Her Royal Highness the Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson). The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson). The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson).

## Forthcoming marriages

Captain A. J. C. Pratt and Miss L. R. Murray Lee. The engagement is announced between Adrian, son of Lord and Lady Rodney, and Miss L. R. Murray Lee, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Murray Lee, of 1 Eaton Square, London, SW1, and the late Mrs Rosemary Murray Lee and step-daughter of Mrs Peter Murray Lee. The Hon Erskine Guinness and Miss L. D. H. Guinness. The engagement is announced between Erskine, son of Lord and Lady Moyne, of Biddesden House, near Andover, Hampshire, and Miss L. D. H. Guinness, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Rehill, of Deepwell, Blackrock, Co. Dublin. Mr E. T. Whitley and the Hon Tara Chichester-Clark. The engagement is announced between Edward Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs John Whitley, of Hamsy Lodge, Lewes, Sussex, and Tara Chichester-Clark, daughter of Lord Moyola, DL, and Lady Moyola, of Moyola Park, Castledawson, Co. Derry. Mr P. H. H. J. A. Freeman-Grenville and the Hon H. J. A. Freeman-Grenville. The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. C. P. Haworth, of Ganthorpe, York, and Hester, younger daughter of Dr G. S. P. Freeman-Grenville, of Lady Kilnash, of Sheriff Hutton, York. Mr J. G. A. Aziz and Miss S. S. Briggs. The engagement is announced between Jonathan Giles, elder son of Mr and Mrs Osman Aziz, of Moushill Court, Milford, Surrey, and Miss S. S. Briggs, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Briggs, of Midford Castle, Bath. Mr J. R. A. Bates-Williams and Miss E. A. Lippitt. The engagement is announced between John Robert Alexander, younger son of Mr Michael Williams, of Goldmead, Biddenden, Western Australia, and the late Mrs Rosemary Bates-Williams, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Elizabeth Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Lippitt, of Farnwell Court, Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Mr J. Y. Campbell and Miss S. Peyton. The engagement is announced between John, son of Professor A. E. Campbell, of 3 Belbroughton Road, Oxford, and the late Mrs Sophia Sonnet Campbell, and Suzanne, eldest daughter of Mr Malcolm Peyton and Mrs Joan Peyton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr M. J. Cavanagh and Miss S. J. Cavanagh. The engagement is announced between Michael James, son of Mr and Mrs D. M. Cavanagh, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Suzanne Jose, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. F. Camp, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mrs Ure had the honour of being received by The Queen. The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, visited the University today. Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN was in attendance. The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson). The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson). The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended a luncheon today given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of the City at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Dame Mary Donaldson).

Mr R. R. Charleson and Miss S. Lister. The engagement is announced between Robin, only son of Mr and Mrs R. R. Charleson, of Richmond, Surrey, and Miss S. Lister, daughter of the late Mr H. Lister of Lister and Mrs J. Lister, of Penketh, Cheshire. Mr J. B. Cummings and Miss M. J. Kibb. The engagement is announced between John Barr, son of the late Mr J. B. Cummings, of 100, Weymouth, London, SW1, and Miss M. J. Kibb, daughter of the late Mr N. V. S. Kibb and Mrs N. M. Kibb, of St Mawes, Cornwall. Mr R. J. Dale-Thomas and Miss L. H. Gordon Clark. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Dale-Thomas, of Ashton House, Chalfont, Somerset, and Lucinda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Guy Gordon Clark, of Ashton House, Chalfont, Somerset. Mr P. Davies and Miss T. Lewin. The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Mr and Mrs V. A. Davies, of Raglan, Monmouthshire, and Miss T. Lewin, daughter of Professor D. Lewin, of Norwich, and Mrs K. Morling, of Bristol. Mr A. de Candolle and Miss P. Rampion. The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Mr and Mrs E. A. V. de Candolle, of 10, Whitehall, London, SW1, and Miss P. Rampion, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Rampion, of Easton Lodge, Easton, Norfolk. Mr H. J. Ellis Rees and Miss S. Angel. The engagement is announced between Hugh James, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. J. Ellis Rees, of Burford, Oxfordshire, and Miss S. Angel, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. G. Angel, of Wimbish, Essex. Mr G. R. Fraser and Miss S. J. Oyle. The engagement is announced between Giles Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. R. Fraser, of The Twinnings, Westhumble, Dorset, and Sally Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A. C. Hoddell, of Knysperley Hall, Marshalling Woodlands, Uttroxtet, Staffordshire. Mr P. R. Gannell and Miss S. J. Oyle. The engagement is announced between Patrick, fourth son of Mr and Mrs James Gannell, of Foxhall, Kirklington, West Lothian, and Sally, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Joanna Geoffrey Oyle and Mrs Joanna Oyle, 27 Greenhill Gardens, Edinburgh. Mr W. P. Heller and Miss F. T. Sedhom. The engagement is announced between William, elder son of the late Mr W. P. Heller, of Hambleton, Hertfordshire, and Fawcett, elder daughter of Mr T. Sedhom and the late Mrs S. T. Sedhom, of Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

KENSINGTON PALACE February 7: The Prince of Wales today visited the National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1. Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

His Royal Highness this afternoon received the Lord Young of Darlington and Mrs Marianne Riggs at Kensington Palace. February 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the Sandra Sheffield-Carole Davies Radiotherapy Unit at Peterborough District Hospital, Cambridgeshire. Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance. YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE February 7: The Duke of Kent, as President, this evening attended the Honorary Fellows' Dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England which was held at Boodles's, St James's Street, London. Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance. The Duchess of Kent today visited The Lord Chancellor's Department, House of Lords, London, SW1. Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Robin Kenyon-Blailey will be held at St Andrew's Church, Shaftesbury, Dorset, at 11.30 am on Saturday, February 11. A memorial service for Mr Alasdair Clay will be held on Thursday, February 16, at 11.30 am at St James's, Piccadilly. A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Oswald Terry will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, February 21, 1984, at 5 pm. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Harold Arthur Armstrong Church will be held at St Margaret's Church, Lambeth, London, SE1, on Tuesday, February 14, at noon.

Mr J. Goodman and Miss M. McKitterick. The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs J. Goodman, of Bromsgrove, and Miss M. McKitterick, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. H. McKitterick, of Virginia Water. Mr W. R. Greenhill and Miss J. E. Capps. The engagement is announced between William Barnaby, second son of Mr and Mrs W. R. Greenhill, of Haywards, Boughwood, near Brecon, South Wales, and Miss J. E. Capps, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Capps, of Haywards, Boughwood, near Brecon, South Wales. The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Irving-Swift, of Arundel, Sussex, and Cecile, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Pierre Piedbault, of Paris, France. Mr T. Lederle and Miss G. Reynolds. The engagement is announced between Tony, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Lederle, of Natal, and Miss G. Reynolds, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Reynolds, of Johannesburg. Mr H. V. Lloyd and Miss A. M. Sheehan. The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Mr and Mrs Frederic Lloyd, of West Park, Stratford, Ross-shire, and Miss A. M. Sheehan, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sheehan, of Ilford, Essex. Mr R. J. C. MacMillan and Miss D. M. Crichton. The engagement is announced between Richard, second son of Mr and Mrs R. J. C. MacMillan, of Laxey, Isle of Man, and Miss D. M. Crichton, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. J. Crichton, of Plas Trefor, Isle of Anglesey. Mr M. J. Swelson and Miss R. M. Anson. The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. L. Swelson, of Handforth, Cheshire, and Rachel, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Anson, of Barnes, London. Mr S. W. Stockdale and Miss S. C. Badenberg. The engagement is announced between Simon William, second son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Stockdale, of Rhodes Scholar from 1953 to 1955 when he read for a B.Litt degree in economics. The engagement is announced between Anne Louise, an assistant registrar at the university, has been appointed the university's information officer in succession to Mr William Bell, a former colonial administrator and overseas development adviser, who has held the post since 1977. Election COLLEGE: To J. Kibb and Exhibition (October, 1984), P. A. Kibb.



Time out: The largest one-handed clock in England, at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, motionless yesterday above its regular winder, Mr Jack Bass, who at 74 is no longer fit enough for the daily task and the 30 steps up the fifteenth-century tower. The clock face has a diameter of 16ft. The parish council is now looking for a successor to Mr Bass, who has done the job for 10 years. To qualify for the salary of £150 a year, applicants must be devoted and energetic (Photograph: John Middleton).

## Birthdays today

Tunika Abdul Rahman Putra, CH, 81; Sir Basil Blackwell, 62; Lord Cameron, 84; Mr Oslan Ellis, 56; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Martin Gilliat, 71; Marshall of the RAF Sir John Grandy, 71; Mr Harman Grisewood, 78; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hild-Norton, 69; Lady (Geoffrey) Howe, 52; Rabbi Dr Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, 63; Professor Ann Lambton, 72; Sir Kenneth Maddocks, 77; Sir Philip Magnus Miroff, 78; Lord O'Brien of Ebury, 76; Mr Fulke Radice, 96; Lord Rayner, 66; Professor Sir Richard Southern, 72.

## Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Basil Hytner, QC, to be Leader of the Northern Circuit. Mr Michael Foran, director of personnel and organization of the TI Group, to be chairman of the Civil Service Appeal Board from May 1 in succession to Sir Basil Hall, who is retiring. Mr Francis Maudie, MP for North Warwickshire, to be Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment. Dr Basil Greenhill to be an honorary vice-president of the Maritime Trust. The following to be deputy lieutenants of Berkshire: Major A. L. Griffiths, Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson, Captain L. B. Moss, Air Commodore C. J. Momi, and Mr Stanley Platt. Canon Neville Smith, aged 52, vice-chairman of the National Association of Whole-time Hospital Chaplains, to be assistant secretary to the Hospital Chaplains' Council, a new post. To be members of the board of trustees of the armatures, a new body set up by the Department of the Environment under the National Heritage Act 1983: Sir Philip Dawson, Dr Basil Greenhill, Dr Ian Roy, Mr Nils Tasbe and Professor Peter Laska.

## University news

OXFORD: Suzanne Romaine, M Litt (Edin) PhD (Birm) lecturer in linguistics, Birmingham University, has been appointed Merion Professor of English Language from October 1, 1984. Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, has been elected an honorary fellow of University College, Oxford, where he was a Rhodes Scholar from 1953 to 1955 when he read for a B.Litt degree in economics. Mrs Anne Lonsdale, an assistant registrar at the university, has been appointed the university's information officer in succession to Mr William Bell, a former colonial administrator and overseas development adviser, who has held the post since 1977. Election COLLEGE: To J. Kibb and Exhibition (October, 1984), P. A. Kibb.

## Marriage

Mr H. C. Nasse and Miss D. Scrope. The marriage took place on February 2 between Mr Hugh Clavell Nasse and Miss Diana Scrope. A reception was held at the Turf Club.

## Luncheons

Variety Club of Great Britain The Variety Club of Great Britain held their annual Show Business Awards luncheon at the Hilton hotel yesterday in honour of representatives of stage, screen, radio and television. Chief Barker Norman Garrod was the host and Mr Terry Wogan was among other speakers. Lord Delfoid, chairman of the awards panel, presented the awards.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund The Hon Angus Ogilvy, President of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, was host at a luncheon held at the Royal College of Surgeons in England yesterday in honour of friends and supporters.

Royal College of Surgeons of England Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday. Mrs Sue Hammonson, Mr Charles Leeming, Mr Denis Peach and Professor A. J. Harding, RACS, were guests.

## Dinners

HM Government Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a dinner given at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of the State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, Mr Chen Chyuan Umba of Taipei.

## Church news

Bishop resigns to take US job The Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev Michael Marshall, has announced his resignation in order to take up a post in the United States. His resignation is effective from the end of the month. The Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev Michael Marshall, has announced his resignation in order to take up a post in the United States. His resignation is effective from the end of the month.

## Latest wills

Mrs Stella Jean Agnes Chamberlain, of Kingston St Mary, Taunton, left estate valued at £245,729 net. After local bequests of £17,950 and some effects, she left the remainder of her property to the Kent Association of Boys Clubs. Mr Fred Farnaby, of Meaur, Bexley, who died intestate, left £213,046 net. Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

## Science report

## Dusty birth of a planetary system

By Walter Sullivan, of The New York Times

New York - Astronomers who recorded dense clouds of dust around two distant stars have concluded that they may be new planetary systems being formed. The observations, announced by Cornell University, were made with three large telescopes and were of infra-red wavelengths beyond the red end of the visible light spectrum. "Dense dust seems to be orbiting the star HL Tau in the Taurus constellation to form a planet equal in mass to the earth. It is believed the solar system was formed from a rotating, disc-shaped cloud of dust and gas, the bulk of which was drawn together by gravity to form a central star, the residue becoming planets and moons. At 100,000 years old HL Tau is thought to be very young, as stars go, and its

planets may therefore still be forming. The shape of the cloud around it suggests that it is a disc tilted to appear oval. Its diameter is estimated at four times the distance from the Sun to the outermost planet of the solar system. A second cloud has been recorded around the star R Mon in the Monoceros constellation. It is four times farther away than HL Tau and its cloud is believed to be four times larger. It, too, is believed to be very young. The observations were of the infra-red glow produced in the dust by light radiating from the star. They were made by the 131in reflector of the Kitt Peak National Observatory, in Arizona, and two telescopes especially designed for infra-red observations on top of Mauna Kea, an extinct Hawaiian volcano. Kitt Peak is

operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Mauna Kea by British astronomers. The study was conducted by Dr Steven Weickman, of Cornell, Dr Benjamin Zuckerman, of the University of California at Los Angeles, Mr Michael Skrutskie, a Cornell graduate student, and Mr Melvin Dyck, staff astronomer of the University of Hawaii. They used a technique called speckle interferometry that largely neutralizes the twinkling effect caused by the atmosphere. Recordings last year by the infrared astronomy satellite indicated the presence of similar clouds around two nearer stars, Vega and Fomalhaut. But the Cornell team believes the amount of dust in those clouds, only about 1 per cent of the Sun's mass, to be far less than that needed to produce planets.

## OBITUARY

## LORD LEE OF NEWTON

Former Labour minister

Lord Lee of Newton, PC, who as Fred Lee held several ministerial posts in Labour governments between 1964 and 1969, died on February 4 at the age of 77.

Lee was a trade unionist, who had made his way into the Labour Party through the Amalgamated Engineering Union, as it then was, and in his early days at least a member of the party's left wing. A Lancashire man who could combine real gentility with shrewdness, he took pride in having originated the phrase "white-hot technological revolution", much used by the then Mr Harold Wilson in the 1964 election campaign. As Minister of Power from 1964 to 1966 he was responsible for promoting and speeding up the exploitation of North Sea gas. He then became Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1966 to 1967, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with responsibility for industrial affairs within the Department of Economic Affairs, from 1967 to 1969.

Lee was native of Salford, and was closely associated with all its activities. Born on August 3, 1906, he was educated at Langworthy Road School, and then went into the engineering trade, becoming an engineer's turner. At one time he was chairman of the works committee at Metropolitan Vickers, Ltd, in Manchester. He joined the Labour Party in 1922, and sat on the Salford City Council for some years.

At the general election of 1945 he was elected MP for the Hulme division of Manchester, turning a Conservative majority of 5,851 into a Labour majority of 2,434. After the redistribution of seats in 1948, the Hulme division disappeared and from 1950 to 1974, when he became a life peer, Lee was MP for Newton.

He first came into prominence in the House of Commons in 1948 when Sir Stafford Cripps selected him to be his Parliamentary Private Secretary. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in 1950, and remained in that office until the defeat of the Labour government in October, 1951. Then, as later, he proved himself to be a good administrator who, despite his own left-wing views, was more drawn to political common sense than the claims of ideology.

He married in 1938 Amelia, known as Millie, who survives him. They had one daughter. JORGE GUILLEN

Jorge Guillén, the Spanish poet, critic and academic and a leading member of the famous Generation of 1927, which produced Lorca, Alberti, Aleixandre and Salinas, among others, died in Malaga, Spain on February 6, aged 91. Apart from Lorca, who was murdered in 1936, Guillén was the most widely read, translated and appreciated of these poets outside his own country.

Jorge Guillén was born in Valladolid on January 18 1893. He studied with the French Fathers of the Oratory in Freiburg, Germany, and subsequently at the universities of Madrid and Granada. In 1917 he began his teaching career at the Sorbonne. He began to write in 1919, and even then was thinking of a single book with an organic unity. He returned to Spain in 1923, and soon became recognised as a poet of high promise from the poems he published in magazines. He sustained himself by his teaching, and early became a well-known and much sought-after specialist in Spanish literature. He lectured in Germany, Italy, England, Mexico, Chile, Puerto Rico and the USA. He was Professor of Spanish Literature at the University of Seville from 1931 until he left Europe on the victory of Franco, whom he unequivocally opposed.

His first book was *Cántico* (1928), *Cántico*, with the subtitle "Affirmation of Life". He continued to revise and expand this until 1950, when the first complete edition appeared. It was translated in a selected bilingual version by various hands in 1965: *Cántico: A Selection*. Like all the poets of his generation, Guillén was influenced by the baroque poetry of Góngora, the near contemporary of the English metaphysical poet John Donne; but he was also influenced by Paul Valéry, whom he knew and whose work he translated. *Cántico* in its first as in its last version (334 lyrics) is a vitalist poetry, akin in the spirit to Hopkins and Pasternak. Guillén did not avoid the themes of death and despair, but he consistently affirmed that the spiritual was omnipresent; man, despite his suffering, could be at one with the universe: "To be - only that! It suffices/For pure delectation/Thus, in a kinship of silence/To be one with the essence!" announces the opening poem, and this mood, though tinged against the never ignored forces of darkness, is sustained.

In 1949 Guillén was able to visit Spain, and there he



conceived the more sombre poems of his next cycle, *Clamor* (1957-63). *Clamor*, this marks a reversal in his attitude: in *Cántico* he affirms and staves off despair; in the three sections of *Clamor* - *Maremagnum* (1957), translated as *Pandemonium*, *Que van a dar en la mar* (1960), as *Thou Flow Down to the Sea*, and *A la altura de las circunstancias* (1963), as *Rising to the Occasion* - he accepts and describes despair, and rejects all affirmation, in the specific light of the Spanish Civil War and American violence, except that which forces itself upon him. The language becomes even more purified and exclamatory; it evoked almost universal acclaim for its epigrammatic power and distilled lyricism.

*Homenaje* (1967), *Homenaje*, consists of more anecdotal and relaxed poems, celebrating old friendships (as the Lorca and Salinas). In 1968, for his seventy-fifth birthday, the whole of his work was collected in a handsome volume called *Aire Nuestro*. *Aire Nuestro*, *Our Air*, this was published in Milan.

It now became apparent that Guillén was not only a great poet but also a great architect: no other twentieth-century poet had, without sacrificing spontaneity and power, arranged his work in so meaningful and so organic a manner. Guillén's unusual generosity towards other poets was also noted.

He did not stop writing after this. *Y otros poemas* (1973), *And Other Poems*, was revised and expanded in 1979; the 1981 *Final* concludes the grand design of *Aire Nuestro*. Guillén wrote a number of important critical works. Jorge Luis Borges, in 1968, described Guillén as "beyond dispute the greatest living Spanish poet". [His poems] breathe a serenity and tenderness that have something of the godlike about them."

Guillén received the first Cervantes Prize, now the most important Hispanic prize, in 1976, after having been nominated for it by both the Spanish and Argentine academies. Among the many distinguished academic posts he held, the most notable was his professorship at Wellesley College in Massachusetts; and he delivered the Charles Eliot Norton lectures at Harvard in 1957 and 1958.

He married Germaine Cahen in 1921. She died in 1947. In 1961 he married Irene Mochi-Simoni. The justly famous love poems in *Homenaje*, in the section called "El centro", are his second wife. He spent his last years in Malaga.

## MR RALPH HEWINS

Mr Ralph Hewins the author and journalist, has died at the age of 74. Hewins, who was educated at Winchester, Christ Church, Oxford, and Poitiers University and reported for *The Observer* and the *Daily Mail* in the 1930s and was press attaché for Finland and the Baltic States when war broke out in 1939. After covering the Russo-Finnish war of 1939-40 he became Scandinavian correspondent for the *Daily Mail*. Based in neutral Sweden, he was able to pass on the direct impressions of German travel-

lers passing through Stockholm of the effects of the allied air offensive on Germany. After the war he wrote for *Kemsley Newspapers* and the *Daily Express*. Later he concentrated on writing books and produced several biographies including a much criticized life of Calouste Gulbenkian and a highly contentious *apologie* of the life of Vidkun Quisling which caused outrage particularly in Norwegian circles. He also wrote on Count Bernadotte, J. Paul Getty, the Shaikh of Kuwait, and the Japanese economic miracle.

Miss Rose Harris who died on New Year's Day at the age of 80 had made a considerable contribution to the sport of netball, managing the England team which toured the West Indies in 1962 and the team which participated in the Second World Tournament in Australia in 1967. She had been an England cricketer at the First World Tournament, and in 1971 was made an Hon Life Member of the All England Netball Association.



"He just got a Telemessage."

British TELECOM



A SPECIAL REPORT

# Saving energy

Britain wastes one-fifth of the £100m spent each day on energy. This report looks at the measures and techniques which seek to prevent this annual £7 billion dissipation into thin air

## The lesson for big business

Every minute of every day Britain wastes a fifth of its energy. Every £5 spent on electricity, gas, coal or oil buys the nation only £4-worth of work done by the energy used: the rest disappears through badly insulated buildings or because of badly designed or badly operated equipment.

"This just can't go on," Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, decided. His predecessors had taken the same view, but in most cases their attention to wasted energy had been drawn by rising prices, petrol-station queues and the demands of Opec.

Mr Walker's decision to establish an Energy Efficiency Office within his department was taken at a time when "there is a comparative glut of oil, gas prices are low, efficiency in the electricity supply industry has led to price stability and increasingly larger coal reserves are being discovered."

In an interview with *The Times* he said: "Measures in the past to conserve energy had largely been taken as a reaction to price rises and at times of shortages. Many of these measures were successful but when the period of crisis ended the bad habits gradually started again. The energy savings made largely disappeared."

What Mr Walker is now doing is to draw on his experience in the early 1970s when he was at the Department of Trade and Industry and helped promote the Government's export-aid packages. "In those days many companies who had goods that they could have exported didn't realise what Government aid was available through bodies such as the British Overseas Trade Board and the Export Credit Guarantee Department."

"We devised a series of meetings to which I personally invited members of management who were responsible for exports. Few would reject a personal invitation from a Government Minister and I scheduled these meetings for eight in the morning. I felt they would

think: 'He's taking the trouble, so I should.'"

"They also could hardly refuse to attend on the grounds of having another meeting. The meetings didn't run into company time, didn't affect social arrangements in the evening and were, in addition, extremely important with an important message. The response was very gratifying. More people than were expected turned up and we were able to launch a follow-up campaign aimed directly at members of management who at these meetings."

"When I arrived back at the Department of Energy I found that our energy-conservation measures weren't achieving what we hoped, for many of the same reasons as the trade-aid measures hadn't achieved their objective. Management didn't realise what the Government could do to help and, because prices had been fairly stable for some time, the extent of the savings that could be made weren't realised. "We decided to adopt the same technique. The first eight o'clock meeting was held in Solihull and more than 400 businessmen came along, many more than we had expected."

### Taking the energy-saving message to the people

Mr Walker spent an hour hammering home the Government's message - he's an impressive on-stage presenter of a case in which he fervently believes - and then went on to Redditch town centre where it was the turn of the early-morning shoppers in the new town centre to face the Department's hard-sell. Since then Merseyside and Brighton have had similar early-morning meetings and in the course of the year a total of 40 cities will be visited by a ministerial team. In addition, static and mobile displays will



these savings had come about by switching from oil to gas. In 1976 gas accounted for 37 per cent of the industry's energy. In 1982 this had risen to 41.7 per cent, while the use of oil had dropped to 30.5 per cent from 49 per cent.

While Mr Walker's main efforts are being directed at the industrial and commercial user, the domestic consumers will also be the subject of the Energy Efficiency Office's attentions. However, many of the techniques and equipment which have been developed are not applicable to the domestic consumer, where "good house-keeping" measures are easy, relatively cheap and very effective to use.

### Getting across the message in factories and supermarkets

Mr Bill MacIntyre, the director-general of the EEO, believes that first the office has to sell the concept of energy saving and then, as a government department, promote itself as a non-commercial but expert authority on how energy can be saved in the factory, office, supermarket and the home. The EEO will act as a clearing house for expertise in the energy-saving field, bringing together those who have developed the technology and those who have been persuaded by the Department of Energy that savings can be made at a cost readily recouped.

That the energy-saving campaign is being seen as a long-term project rather than a short-term measure is clear from the objectives that Mr MacIntyre has set the EEO. In the non-domestic sector they are:

- Demonstration projects which, if followed by industry, could save 375 million therms by December, 1985.
- Energy survey schemes which will result in savings over a very short period of up to £15 million a year.
- Monitoring and targeting schemes, studying the energy use of 20 industrial sectors by the end of 1987 and 300 monitoring schemes in operation in the same period, to demonstrate to industry and the public just how much is being saved... or still wasted.

David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Continued on page IV

## Why Britain is lagging behind

Energy conservation has the potential to be very big business indeed. Apart from saving valuable resources and cutting the fuel bills of factories, schools and households, a successful national energy conservation drive could help to generate hundreds of millions of pounds of orders for British firms and create thousands of jobs at a time of high unemployment.

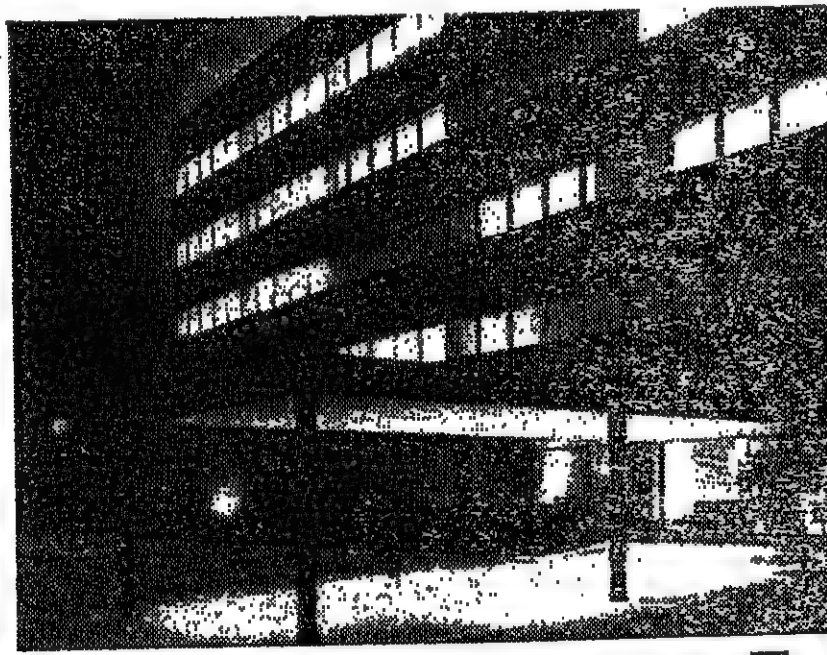
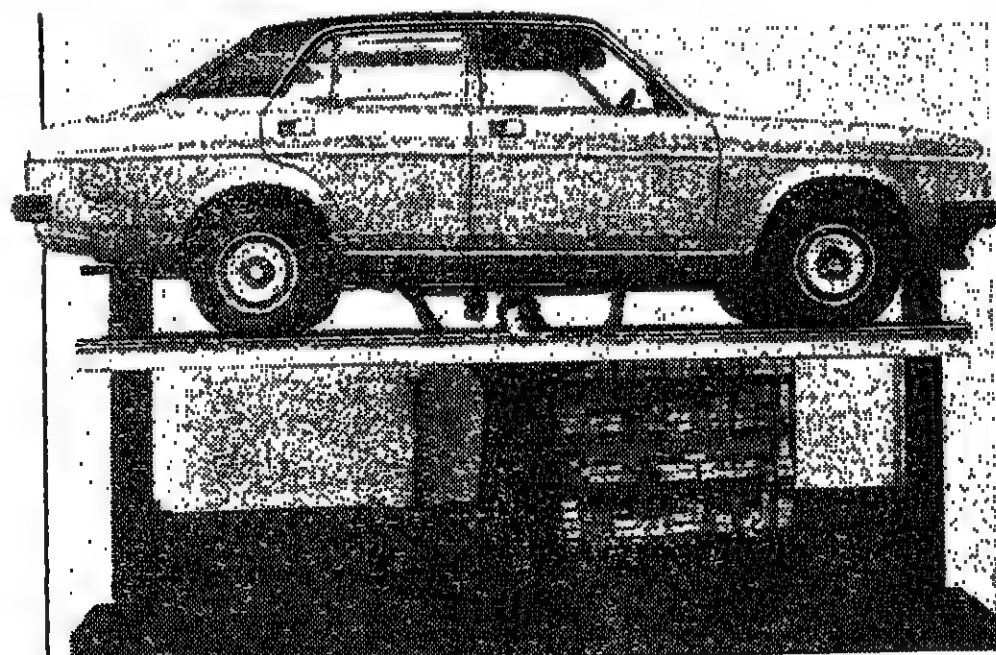
The House of Commons Select Committee on Energy for example estimated two years ago that the potential market for conservation products and services in the building sector alone could be £10,000m. Over the economy as a whole it could be as much as £20,000m.

Other estimates collated by the Department of Energy confirm that the market could indeed run into billions. With industrial applications, for example, the estimates indicate that waste heat recovery could generate £1,100m of business, heat pumps £330m and waste incineration £1,000m.

The market for orders of electronic energy management systems could run to £500m, and energy efficient integration of industrial process could generate another £1,000m of business. Combined heat and power schemes, which harness steam raised in generation for heating purposes, could add another £400m.

Measured against these heady sums, Britain's energy conservation industry is still in its infancy. It is doubtful if the total value of the market at the moment is more than a few hundred million pounds. "The potential market is vast, but the real market is still tiny by comparison," says Dr Glenn Brooks, executive director of the recently formed Energy Systems Trade Association, which represents 35 of the bigger companies operating in the field.

Companies operating in industrial heat recovery or even the fast growing energy monitoring and control business for instance have probably not yet captured even 1 per cent of the potential market. "To say that we are even scratching the surface would be an exaggeration."



Every company counts the cost of wages and raw materials but not every company considers the amount they spend on energy.

For it's not generally realised just how high a proportion of direct production costs it represents.

And when you consider the sharp rise in fuel prices over the last ten years you'll understand why energy costs should be the urgent talking point of boardrooms up and down the country.

Yet energy is one of the easiest resources to control once the full managerial weight of a company has been put behind it.

It is also true to say that those companies who have gained control over the amount of energy they use are now in a much more competitive position for the future. Hence the growing number

# Do you really know how much it costs to keep them going?



of organisations who have taken the all-important step of appointing an Energy Manager. An Energy Efficiency Survey can help him provide an in-depth analysis of how his company can make the best use of its energy and can be 50% funded by the Energy Efficiency Office.

Others have turned to the Energy Conservation Demonstration Projects Scheme which has given them the relevant technical information needed to put through an energy-saving programme.

If you'd like more information on how your company can benefit from saving energy, together with more details of the ECDPS and EES schemes, fill in the coupon.

To: Energy Efficiency Office, P.O. Box 702, London SW20 8SZ.  
Please send me more information on how I can make better use of energy.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Job Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. \_\_\_\_\_  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE



# SAVING ENERGY

## The ways to save it in a suburban semi

Around 80 per cent of energy used in the average home heats the house and the water. Cooking uses another 12 per cent while lights and appliances account for some 8 per cent.

As energy bills continue to rise the need grows to look for savings wherever possible. That can mean improving insulation from simple draughtproofing to the more expensive investments like cavity wall insulation and double glazing. It can also mean a fine-tuning central heating systems - as with programmer controls and individually thermostatically controlled radiators - and using the most energy-efficient cooking aids like pressure cookers and microwave ovens.

Different homes present different problems, especially depending on when they were built. In an uninsulated between-the-wars semi-detached house 35 per cent of the heat in the building escapes through the walls, 25 per cent through the roof, 15 per cent as draughts, another 15 per cent through floors into the ground and 10 per cent through windows, according to Department of Environment estimates.

Older properties are not only likely to be draughtier but will usually have solid walls with greater heat loss. Relatively new houses with at least the inner skin of walls built from lightweight, more thermally efficient blocks, keep more of the heat in.

The energy research group at the Open University suggests that striking an average for

### Before and after house

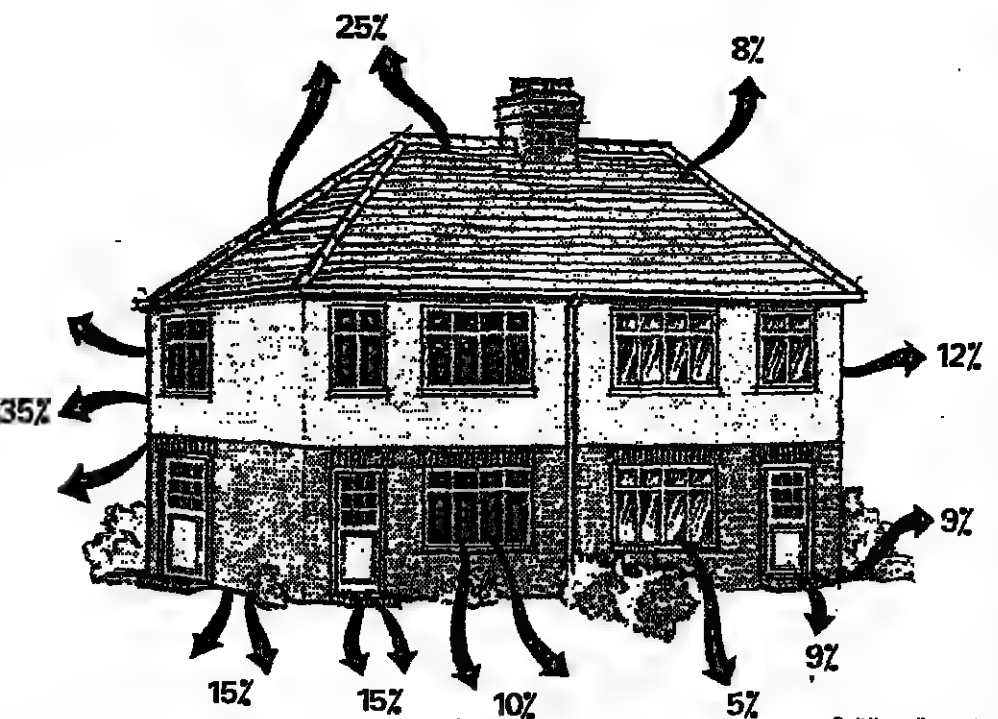
● This illustration shows the dramatic improvement possible by using insulation. The untreated house on the left has a loss of 100 per cent, the largest loss is through the walls (35 per cent) and the roof (25 per cent). A further 30 per cent is divided between draughts and the ground, with a final 10 per cent through the windows. These figures are slashed by loft insulation, which cuts loss in that area to a meagre 8 per cent, cavity wall insulation which gives a figure of 12 per cent. A good carpet and underlay means that the figure escaping into the ground drops to 9 per cent, draughtproofing cuts the original 15 per cent to 5 per cent and finally, fitting double glazing cuts losses to 5 per cent. Based on these Department of the Environment figures, there is a saving of around 57 per cent on energy consumption.

United Kingdom homes the heat loss picture comes out now as nearly a fifth in each case being accounted for by draughts, walls and windows with roofs accounting for less than 10 per cent and floors around 5 per cent.

The group's analysis also takes account of heat losses through draughting up flues and chimneys - rather more than a fifth of all losses - and hot water that goes down the drain (about a tenth, pointing to the use of economy programmed domestic appliances among washing machines and dishwashers as well as the use of showers rather than taking a bath).

The group admits that extensive insulation is an investment. It could take a number of years for fuel savings to offset the original cost but even if a house is sold before that happens it seems likely that the insulation measures taken will have added value to the house.

Draughtproofing is the first priority nominated by the research group at the Open



University. According to the Draught Proofing Advisory Association it offers the shortest payback period of any form of energy conservation, usually within the first winter heating period.

Allied to good draughtproofing some of the effects of double glazing can be achieved at night by the use of heavy curtains which fit snugly.

Precisely fitted blinds are another alternative. So are shutters now on the market, mostly for fitting internally,

and boilers whether fired by oil, gas or solid fuel. It is best to supply air to the boiler as directly as possible so as to avoid long cross draughts. Beware of using an extractor fan in a well-sealed room with a heater which exhausts burnt gases through a flue or chimney because it is possible to draw back exhaust gases into the room unless there is a separate air supply to the heater.

Appliances with balanced flues - usually there is a terminal on an outside wall - avoid this problem because a fresh air supply as well as spent gases pass through the same outside terminal.

Suspended timber floors are a source of draughts. Air circulates below floor level to stop rot but ill-fitting floorboards can let the draughts through. Underlay and fitted carpets are not wholly the answer; proofing by filling the interstices or overlaying with hardboard is recommended.

Insulation panels can also be slung beneath floorboards supported by netting.

Solid floors are best insulated when laid either by incorporating an insulation barrier beneath the whole floor or, since the heat loss is mainly at the edges, by insulating the sides of the interior walls below floor level.

Anybody without loft insulation can apply to the local authority for a grant towards the cost, including that of a contractor. Regulations on this vary from time to time. But existing loft insulation often needs topping up; 100 millimetres or 4 inches is now

regarded as the minimum. Good loft insulation can achieve savings of as much as 17 per cent of the annual fuel bill, according to the association. The Government grant for homes with no loft insulation can be £69 or two thirds the cost of materials and workmanship - whichever is the smaller - and pensioners can often get more than that. There are plans for grants for topping up existing insulation of 25 mm or less.

Those tackling loft insulation on a DIY basis should remember that a colder roof space means a threat of freezing to water tanks and pipes there. Do not insulate beneath water tanks which, together with pipes, should be fully protected. Builders' merchants often have lagging kits for the various sizes of tanks. Most roofs are ventilated at the eaves so care must be taken not to block off such air routes with insulation materials.

Some 90 per cent of hot water tanks are already jacketed in Britain according to the Department of Energy but often the jackets are thin by today's standards. If the jacket is less than 80 mm thick it would be worth adding another.

The argument for wall insulation and double glazing of windows is at its simplest stated in the Department of Energy's assessments of U-values for building components. U-value is a measurement of heat loss: the highest the U-value the more heat is disappearing out of the home.

A 1920s solid wall has a U-value of 2.1, a 1930s cavity wall a value of 1.5 and a 1970s cavity wall a value of 1.0. Today U-values of 0.6 are called for in building regulations.

If the 1930s wall has its cavity filled with insulation its U-value will come down to at least 0.5. The 1970s wall can be got down to 0.42 with insulation of the cavity.

A single-glazed metal window has a U-value of 5.6 if uncurtained and if there are wood frames the value improves a little to 4.3. Heavy curtaining brings the metal window value down to 3.5 and that of the wooden window to 3.2. But curtained double glazed windows can achieve U-values of as little as 2.1.

There are obviously savings to be made. Cavity wall insulation frequently saves around a quarter of the annual fuel bill, according to the National Cavity Insulation Association. There are still some nine million homes inadequately insulated at the walls, the association estimates.

Wall insulation could pay for itself in four years, the association claims. Clearly that depends on how far individual families, having insulated the homes, take some of the savings in the form of higher heating levels than they enjoyed before.

What wall and window insulation improvements do achieve is far better overall heat distribution: windows are no longer draughty cold spots and an exposed wall ceases to be a radiator of chilliness.

There are three main insulating materials used for filling existing cavity walls. Cheapest and most popular is urea-formaldehyde foam. According to the Open University research group it has limitations in areas exposed to exceptionally severe weather conditions, particularly heavy driving rain, such as the west of Scotland, Cumbria and West Wales.

Mineral fibre, usually the most expensive to install, can be used even in the most severe conditions, is expanded polystyrene either in the form of resin-coated beads or irregularly shaped granules; in either system the poly will not run out of a gap made in a wall.

Buildings with solid walls can be insulated. One way is to clad the exterior with insulated

panels over which a new exterior finish to the building is applied. Adding insulation cladding can produce heat savings of more than 70 per cent, it is claimed by the External Wall Insulation Association.

What double glazing is about is creating insulation by sandwiching a layer of still air. Even flexible plastic sheets held by adhesive tape will achieve the effect although such an installation has obvious disadvantages for window opening, especially in an emergency, as well as a short life.

If existing windows and frames are sound secondary glazing in a frame added to the existing single glaze frame can

be a more permanent answer. Opening of windows is catered for.

More commonly, especially where existing frames are running into rot problems, sealed double glazing units are supplied with frames that replace an entire window. Some frames are in plastic and others a combination of aluminium and hardwood. Sealed units also eliminate condensation between the glazing layers. The latest units have catted glass that bounces back room heat while allowing in warming rays from the sun.

Derek Harris

INSULATION: costs and savings for a three-bedroomed, centrally heated semi

	Cost	Annual Savings	Gas	Electricity	Fuel	Solid Fuel	Oil
100mm loft insulation	100	35	65	100	40	60	
150mm loose fill	250	37	70	105	45	65	
Hot water cylinder jacket	6	15	18	40	15	23	
Draught proofing	30	15	25	40	15	25	
Cavity wall insulation	250	50	80	125	55	80	
UP foam	400	50	80	125	55	80	
Mineral wool	325	50	80	125	55	80	
Polystyrene Beads	300	25	45	70	25	40	
DIY double glazing	1500	25	45	70	25	40	
Contractor-installed double glazing							

Source: Energy Efficiency Office

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### Advice, and where to get it

Further help and advice on how to save energy in the home may be obtained by contacting:

● Home Heating Enquiry Line: Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association, 34 Palace Court, London W2 4JG. Tel: 01-299 5543.

● Building Centres in Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton (for information on controls, appliances and suppliers).

● Paraffin Heating Advisory Council, 121 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3PJ. Tel: 01-935 8164.

Loft insulation

● Eurusol UK (Association of British Manufacturers of Mineral Insulating Fibres), St Paul's House, Edison Road, Bromley Kent BR2 0EP. Tel: 01-466 6719.

● National Association of Loft Insulation Contractors, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

Hot-water cylinder jackets

● Insulating Jacket Manufacturers' Federation, Little Burton West, Derby Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE14 1PT. Tel: 0283 63815.

Cavity wall insulation

● Agreement Board, P.O. Box 195, Bucknalls Lane, Garston, Watford WD2 7NG. Tel: 09273 70844.

● National Cavity Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Structural Insulation Association, 24 Ormond Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6TH. Tel: 01-948 4153.

● External Wall Insulation Association, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

● Heating and Energy Saving Centre, The Building Centre, 25 Store Street, London WC1E 7BT. Tel: 01-637 1022.

Double Glazing

● Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, London W1Y 6DY. Tel: 01-629 8334.

Draughtstripping

● Draughtproofing Advisory Assoc. Ltd, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AQ. Tel: 01-637 7481.

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Derek Harris

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In industry and commerce, the emphasis today is on the more efficient use of energy for greater profit.

At the forefront of this trend, the gas people have developed new technologies which offer payback periods as short as six months. The examples below prove that efficient energy management could be the key to greater profits for your company.

### Liquid Heating leaves the steam age.

Until recently, most industrial liquid heating was carried out using steam supplied through transmission systems, a method which involves large energy losses.

A more effective use of the prime fuel is now possible using a high-intensity gas-fired immersion tube heating system developed at the Midlands Research Station of British Gas. A profitable application of this system is currently in use at a factory in Oldbury, West Midlands.

The wide range of steel tubes produced there are passed through heated tanks containing a variety of aqueous solutions during manufacture. Until recently all the tanks were heated by steam - but a programme is now under way to convert them to direct gas heating.

The first tank was converted as a pilot scheme for the rest of the site. Prior to conversion, the cost of steam for this tank was £179 per week. An immersion tube heating system was purchased from one of the licensees appointed by British Gas, and this was installed under the supervision of West Midlands Gas.

The performance was monitored by Midlands Research Station personnel, and an efficiency of over 80% was recorded with a running cost of £72 per week. This represents a saving of 60% which will recover the cost of the system in about six months. Conversion of a further 12 tanks is now in train and the ultimate savings are estimated at more than £65,000 per year.

### How British Industry is recovering from the flue.

Some high-temperature heating systems - such as batch-operated forging furnaces - can waste over 70% of their heat input as a result of heat loss by the discharge of flue gases.

The latest design of recuperative burner, developed by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas, recovers a significant proportion of this waste heat by using the flue gases to preheat the incoming combustion air in an integral heat exchanger.

A Darlaston factory is currently using such a system to save significant amounts of energy and money.

The annual fuel bill on one of the forging furnaces alone has been reduced by £5,000.

Two recuperative burners were installed for a field trial, the design being the result of a development programme to improve performance, reduce costs and simplify maintenance.

Detailed records of fuel consumption and production rates have been kept for the recuperative burner fired furnace and other similar units without heat recovery. Comparisons show that the furnace with recuperative burners uses some 46% less fuel.

The 12 month field trial is now complete, the system has proved reliable and the company involved are now in consultation to convert more furnaces. The cost of converting each furnace is around £6,000, which gives a payback period of just over a year on five-day single shift working. With an improved level of furnace utilisation, this payback period could be even shorter.

### Profit from our experience

If these high-efficiency developments - or perhaps even more important, the "Energy for Profit" philosophy behind them - interests you, you owe it to yourself - and your shareholders - to find out more.

For details write to the gas people - British Gas, Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.

WONDERFUEL GAS FROM THE GAS PEOPLE

EN



SAVING ENERGY

# Hard times for a Scrooge

Adequate office heating is now a common comfort

"Scrooge had a very small fire," Dickens wrote at the beginning of *A Christmas Carol*. "But the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it for Scrooge kept the coalbox in his own room."

That was energy-saving with a vengeance, but Scrooge would not get away with it today. Bob Cratchit would walk out of the office with full union support, and officials would keep him out until his miserly employer opened the coalbox.

Dickens later gives modern readers an unintentional reminder that in Victorian times conditions in the public sector were no better than on private premises. Two Christmas Eve visitors asked Scrooge for alms for the poor. "Many thousands are in want of common necessities. Hundreds of thousands are in want of common necessities, sir." "Are there no prisons?" asked Scrooge.

Conditions are very different today. Adequate heating is a common comfort and the public sector now leads in the provision and saving of energy. One reason for that is the immense diversity of the private sector, ranging from grand old houses with roaring fires and clanking radiators in full energy - efficient modern office blocks.

Some householders still have to crouch over spluttering gas fires while winter winds sigh through their worn and uninsulated window frames. Some employers of non-union labour place the comfort of the workforce low on their list of priorities. But the public sector is highly unionized and highly cost-conscious. It therefore combines steady demand for heating in cold weather with a determination to keep costs down.

Hugh Morris, an architect in private practice, said: "My guess would be that probably in the public services there is probably more knowledge, skill and care than anywhere else. Anyone with a large stock of buildings who does not look at the potential of energy-saving is probably economically naive." Mr Morris is chairman of the energy group of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which has identified widespread resistance in the private housing sector to the use of maintenance programmes for buildings and fittings like heating equipment. "There is a lot that can be



done with no investment, but with just a little know-how," Mr Morris went on. "I think that the solid knowledge and incentives to keep costs down which councilors have imposed on their officers have been sharp enough to get things done."

## 500,000 council houses sold

The rate of council house building has been cut drastically in the 1980s after the peak in the previous decade when local councils and new town authorities were building more homes than private builders. But more than 500,000 council houses have been sold out of the public sector since Mrs Margaret Thatcher had her first general election victory in 1979. The effect of giving tenants

the right to buy their homes and of running down the building programme of local authorities has been to leave them with an ageing housing stock. Councils which have stopped building new homes face massive renovation bills on existing ones. Sash windows are being replaced with double-glazed units and fireplaces are being blocked up while central heating is installed.

But such remedial action still leaves a backlog from the extensive building of the 1950s and 1960s. A quick look at one of the vast housing estates of the period soon shows that there is still much more scope for energy-saving in council housing. The Local Authorities Management Services and Computer Committee, now known as Lamsac, has estimated that councils' energy consumption can be cut by £100m a year

at 1981 prices, or about a tenth of their total spending on energy.

Lamsac is now preparing energy management programmes which will concentrate on the use of energy in buildings and on ensuring a smooth exchange of information across the complex warren of departments and authorities in local government. But local authorities make up only a fraction of energy consumption in public buildings. Although councils heat their town halls, tenants can often choose how to heat the homes that they rent from councils.

The overall saving has been greatest in government buildings where the switches are often controlled not by the occupants, but by the Property Services Agency.

The agency manages more than 12 million hectares of building space in what it calls its "civil estate." That includes ministries, telephone exchanges, museums, many famous historic buildings like Hampton Court. The "defence estate" includes more than 250,000 hectares including barracks and bunkers. The agency sells fuel costing more than £50m a year.

It is now in the middle of a campaign to cut energy costs by 14 per cent in the "civil estate" in the three years to April 1985. The agency is proud of its achievement so far and points to savings in the "civil estate" of 42 per cent in the 10 years to 1982 and 28 per cent in the "defence estate."

The agency works to reach the standards of temperature agreed with the Treasury and the civil service unions. Some older office blocks have much more lighting than is provided for in national standards and much less draught-proofing than would be placed in a new building.

One frequent innovation in recent years has been that of control systems for lighting and heating to avoid the squandering of energy in empty buildings. The agency believes that more advanced computer-based systems sensitive to outside temperature and variations in use of buildings can bring further savings. "There is now a new generation of control systems coming in which we will be able to apply to the whole estate," a spokesman said.

Hugh Clayton

# Money is there for the asking

More than ten years after the first oil price shock, British industry has still not fully learnt the importance of using energy efficiently. That was the surprising and disquieting conclusion of a study which was carried out for the Government 18 months ago by Armitage Norton, a firm of consultants.

Their report said: "We have concluded that the primary barrier to a greater level of investment by industry in energy conservation measures is not technical, nor financial, but management's incomplete perceptions of the significance of energy matters, and the benefits available from appropriate investment."

This finding has been echoed by numerous other bodies, including select committees. In addition there is such a bewildering range of firms, trade associations and consul-

wide range of measures - not all of them expensive by any means - which can help is something that has been given a high priority by the Government.

One difficulty in spreading the energy conservation message is that few companies who have made savings in their energy bill are happy to pass on details of their successes to others who may be their competitors.

In addition there is such a bewildering range of firms, trade associations and consul-

ancies offering advice on the subject that managers do not know where to turn for reliable and independent advice.

The newly created Energy Efficiency Office at the Department of Energy in Millbank, London, puts out a good deal of publicity and information material, and is a useful starting point for firms interested in exploring energy conservation. In addition it runs two schemes which offer potential financial support.

One is an energy survey scheme, under which the Government agrees to pay up to half the cost (maximum £250) for a firm's plant or premises to be surveyed by specialist consultants.

The second is a demonstration project scheme, under which the Government will partially fund companies which can show they are using either new energy saving technology or making new applications of existing technology. More than 200 projects have been approved under this scheme, but qualifying for it is not that easy.

The Department of Trade and Industry also runs a scheme to help large firms convert oil fired boilers to coal, and also offers to pay up to £10,000 towards the cost of consultancy work on heat recovery projects in factories whose annual energy bill comes to more than £100,000 a year.

## Advice for the asking, without paying the bill

There are a number of consultancy firms which offer advice on energy management. These range considerably in size and scope. The best known are firms such as PA Management Consultants, FEC Consultants and the National Fuel Efficiency Service, but directories prepared by the Department of Energy list more than 160 firms operating in this field.

In addition a number of firms have set themselves up to offer what they call a complete energy management service, with the boast that they will take companies' energy worries completely off their hands. One such company is Welsmere, an offshoot of Debenhams, which not only recommends and installs energy efficiency equipment but offers even to pay the bills of its client, recouping its fee out of the savings made.

A good illustration of a successful energy conservation programme is the experience of

Guard Bridge Paper Company, a paper manufacturing mill based at St Andrews in Scotland. Since it first began to take a serious interest in energy conservation just under four years ago, it has succeeded in cutting its energy usage per tonne of paper produced by approximately 28 per cent. In the process it has also picked up a national award for its energy monitoring and targeting system. According to William MacLeod, Paper Guard's chief engineer, the company began to look at its energy costs seriously in 1980. Paper manufacturing is an unusually energy intensive industry, with fuel accounting for an average of 40 per cent of total running costs.

"It was surprising how quickly we found how many savings could be made," Mr MacLeod recalls. The firm started with simple steps such as lagging pipes and installing heat retaining doors, before moving on to more sophisticated steps such as installing monitoring equipment to help regulate its electricity loading.

The firm's experience confirms that significant savings can be made in a company's energy bills simply by isolating and monitoring its energy usage correctly. Too often management believes that energy costs are simply a fixed cost that they cannot do anything about, says Dr Elliott Finer, director of the industry and commerce section in the Government's Energy Efficiency Office.

The Department of Energy's survey scheme regularly throws up examples of important savings that can be identified as the result of a simple day-long survey by a firm of consultants. For example, says Dr Finer, a plastic extrusion and moulding firm in Yorkshire was told that by spending £26,000 on energy saving measures, it could cut its energy bill by £39,000 - a payback period of eight months.

At an even more homely level, a Lancashire fishmonger and greengrocer found he could save £395 a year on his energy bills by spending £275 on simple improvements to his shop such as putting lids on his freezer chests and adjusting the defrosting of his freezers so as to take advantage of off-peak power rates.

Another company that has made a big drive to cut its energy costs is Barclays Bank. Keith Thomas, the group's energy manager, was appointed in 1980 to oversee an energy saving campaign in the bank's national network of more than 2,500 branches.

Since then it has carried out surveys of the energy used by more than 2,000 branches, identifying savings and - a crucial point - setting targets which individual branches should be able to meet, allowing for such variables as local weather conditions. The bank claims to have made savings of £1.3m since the programme began.

Jonathan Davis

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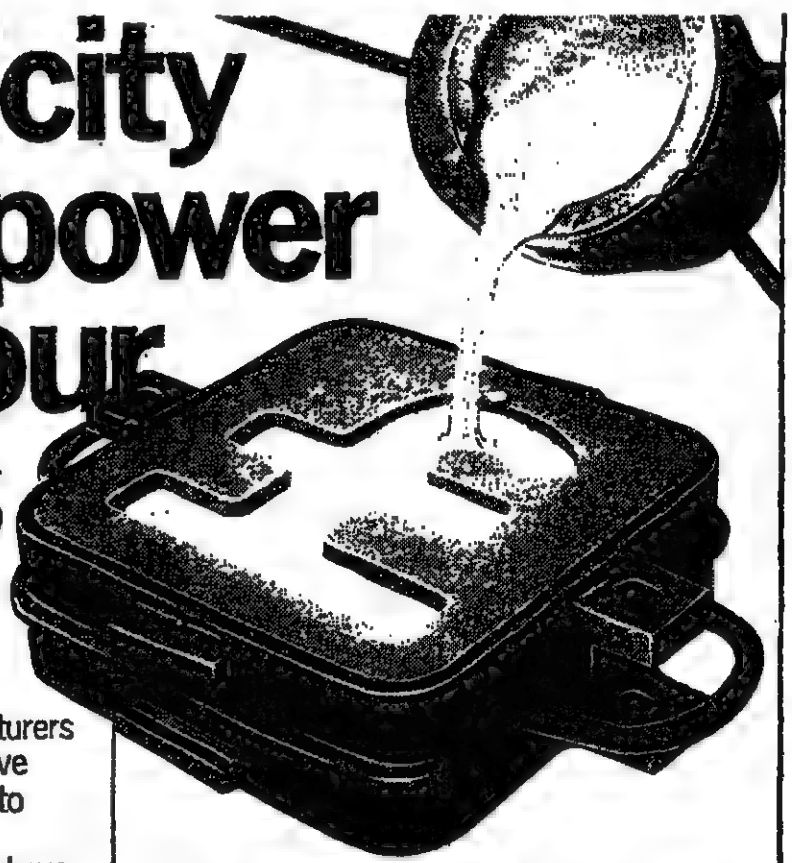
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a 25 per cent saving in energy cost compared with the previous stoving operation.

In addition, the capital cost of installing the oven was 60 per cent less than the alternative gas oven. Besides streamlining production it has released floor space and improved the working environment.

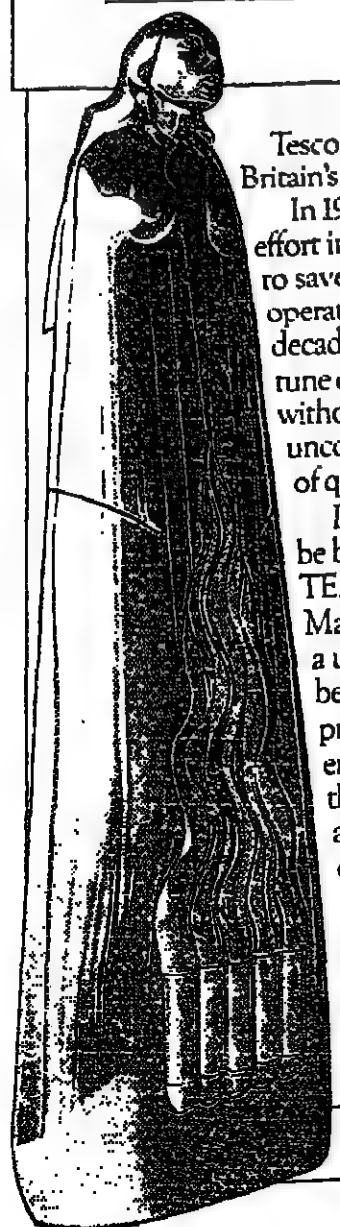
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The coveted T.E.A.M. award sponsored by Tesco.



David Young on the trucks that  
move fast and save energy

## At the wheel of a zippy electric mover

The electricity and gas boards in England and Wales seem to be constantly engaged in a war of words. "Gas central heating is cheapest", say the gas boards. "While the electricity industry points to new energy saving all-electric homes with low-cost heating systems."

The word they both use to justify this marketing battle is "conservation". Both argue that the efficient use of energy is the best way to conserve it. Merely switching something off is anathema to the supply industries.

In many ways it is ironic that the two main energy suppliers, who depend on increased consumption for increased profits, are the two industries in Britain which have done more than any other to encourage energy conservation.

Mr John Wedgwood, chairman of the Southern Electricity Board which covers an area stretching from Chipping Norton in the north to the Isle of Wight in the south and from Ealing in the east to Yeovil in the west, said: "It is vital for the economic future of this region that everyone, whether industrialist, homeowner, local authority or energy supplier, puts energy conservation high on their list of priorities."

"Millions of pounds can be saved. This must be good news for everyone whether they are concerned with running a vast industrial complex or balancing their weekly budget at home", he said.

Mr Wedgwood said that the Southern Electricity Board will be leading the way during the coming months by getting the energy conservation message across. My staff will be available to give advice to consumers irrespective of whether they are concerned about heating a small flat or operating a large manufacturing process.

The Southern Electricity Board is already taking the initiative in many areas of energy conservation. We have already assisted local authorities and housing associations in improving many existing homes. Other schemes are being investigated and at least 25,000 of these homes could be similarly updated with a potential saving of £5.5m. That could mean an annual saving of £200 for each family.

"Low energy housing built to Medallion Award and Civic Shield standards has been enthusiastically taken up by many builders."

"I am also determined to see the wider application of electric heat pumps in the region. Their use in the heating of swimming pools gives a strong indication of the energy savings which can be achieved. For example, a pool costing £42,000 a year to heat had its bill slashed to £24,000 - an energy saving of 2.3 million units a year."

"My board is also taking a national lead in the development and use of electric vehicles. Through these efforts I am confident that enormous energy savings can be made with the added bonus of helping create a pollution free environment."

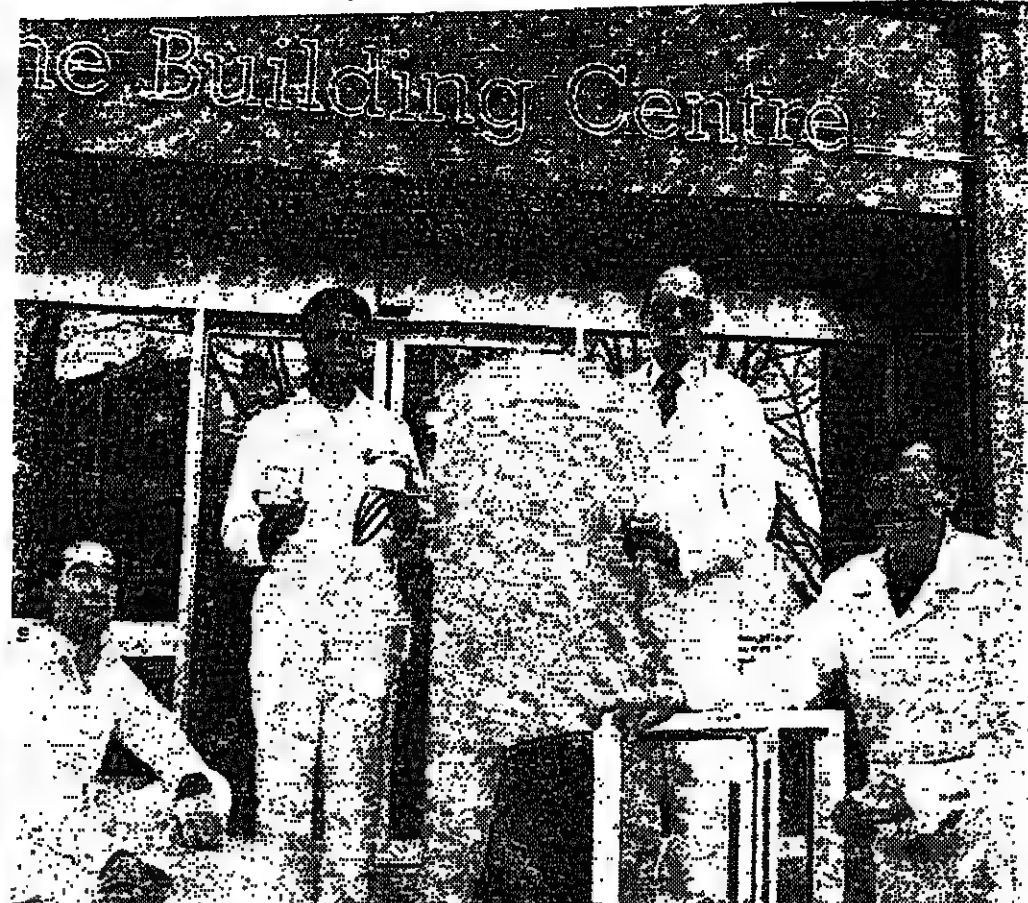
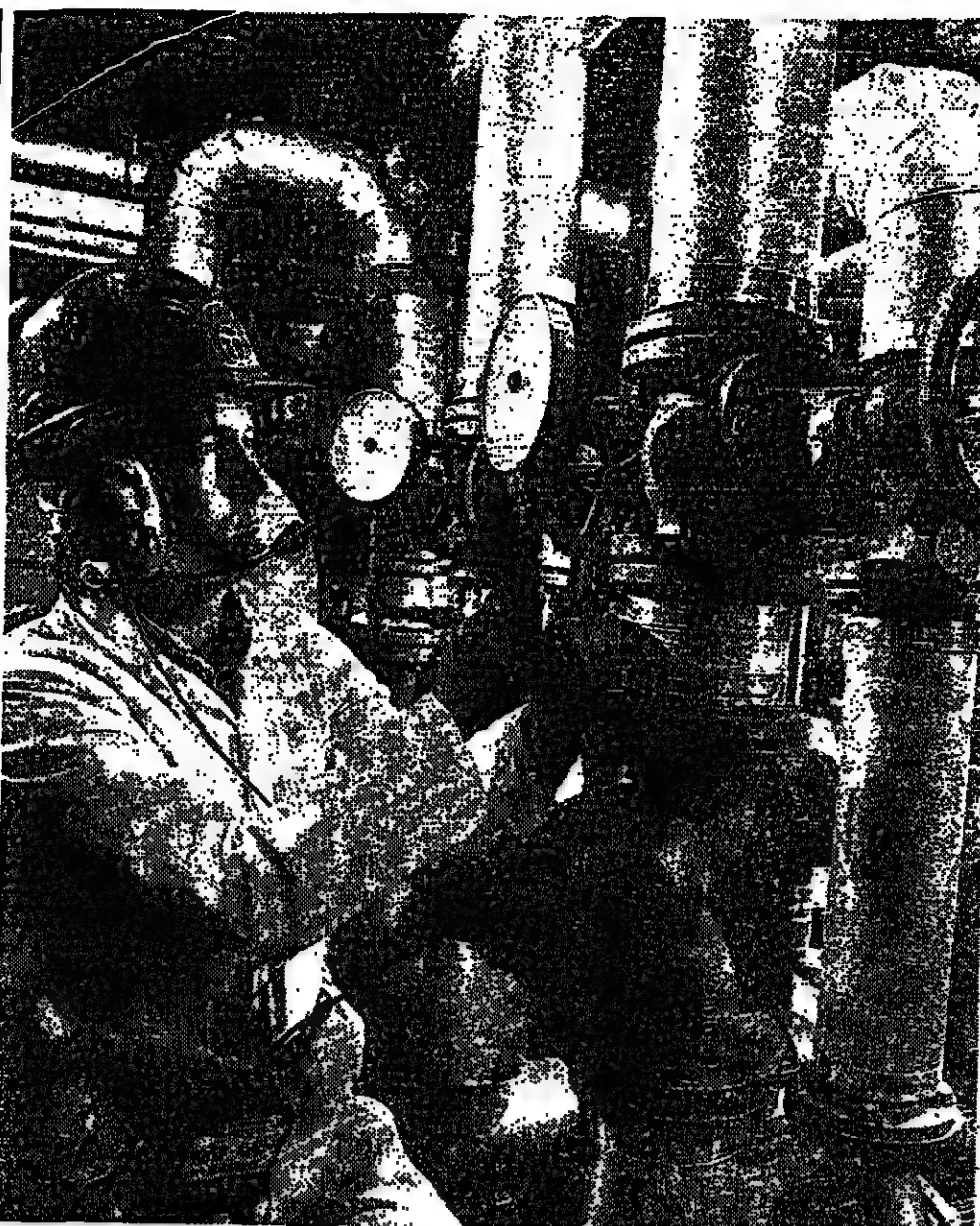
Mr Wedgwood was, if anything, understating the role that he personally and his board have played in making the electric vehicle a viable alternative to the petrol or diesel van and truck.

His board runs a fleet of 3,500 vehicles and operates more than 50 electric vehicles, with more on order now that Leyland, Freight-Rover, Bedford and Dodge have announced that electric vehicles will be built on the production line.

This step by the manufacturers to put electric vans and trucks into serious production after a period of testing and evaluating the market has vindicated the enthusiasm of the members of the Electric Vehicles Association and been made possible by the research by Lucas-Chloride and testing by customers like the electricity boards.

Electric vehicles of this type are as far from the electric milk float as the average family car is from the Formula One project. Vans such as those used by Southern Electricity accelerate from the traffic lights faster than their diesel counterparts, have a daily range of more than 30 miles and are quiet in the cab and in the street. In fact some are so quiet that a buzzer operates at below 10mph in urban conditions to warn pedestrians of their presence.

In a demonstration laid on by two board fitters who use the vans and lorries - they go up to 7.5 tonnes - in everyday use the first impression is of quietness and the steady surge of power. Only when behind the wheel for the first time and approaching a roundabout or traffic light does the driver realize that these vehicles can travel at speeds more in line with the family car than the diesel van.



Industry: A sensible solution to energy management is shown (left) in the main telephone exchange at Cardiff, where the Total Energy Centre generates electricity for the exchange and uses the waste heat to warm the building. Home: Four of the most effective heat saving methods: fibreglass loft insulation, Microelectronic time controller and motorized zone valve for central heating installations, the Economy 7 hot water cylinder, with 50mm insulation sprayed on, and double glazed replacement window. The Building Centre is an independent organization which provides information to users of building materials.

The Southern Electricity Board have built up such expertise in the electric vehicle field that its fleet has been demonstrated to the manufacturers to potential domestic and overseas customers. If the Israeli government goes ahead with a plan to have government operated vehicles replaced by British built electric vans, recharged from electricity derived from solar power, it will be thanks to the Southern Electricity Board's demonstrations.

The Southern board has now used electric vehicles for more than a million miles as part of an integrated transport fleet. Problems have been few, driver acceptance - especially among young drivers - has been high and running costs have worked out to be virtually identical with diesel vehicles.

While somewhere in the network of gas boards there are vehicles running on gas - liquefied petroleum gas rather than natural gas - the gas industry has concentrated its energy saving efforts again on the efficient use of domestic appliances and in high-technology industrial heating schemes.

Where the two industries have come together is in a

handful of schemes where pre-heating is done at low tariff rates by one fuel and then the rest of the heat requirement generated by the other fuel. This type of scheme has not been developed fully, but it does offer potential in shops, offices and factories where heat requirements change as more people arrive for work and more lighting and machinery adds to the temperature.

However, the gas boards have built up such a mass of

expertise in the energy saving area - they have to with a £68m a year gas bill to pay for their own premises - that they now operate a highly successful consultancy service for industry.

One development by British Gas, in conjunction with the Yorkshire company Hotwork International, has already been described as a world beater. The invention, a regenerative ceramic burner, has been tested in working conditions in high-

temperature furnaces at British Steel and in the glass industry.

The furnace heating system has increased efficiency three times and cut costs by a third.

The British gas energy saving consultancy has won major export orders and shortly will be advising the Chinese authorities on how the lessons learnt in Britain can be applied.

On the other hand the oil industry has made little visible contribution to energy saving measures. Its research into oil-fired boiler efficiency is passed directly to industry, but for the transport operator and the car driver little seems to have been done.

However, the oil industry can claim some of the credit for new

fuel-efficient engine designs being able to operate and its development of oils with lower viscosity and improved protection qualities has led to more efficient car engines.

The National Coal Board can also claim much of the credit for the new generation of high-output coal fired boiler systems - the Department of Energy has extended its grants scheme for conversion to coal firing in industry - which burn poor quality, but cheaply mined, coal with no waste and with little emission problems.

The NCB and the Solid Fuel Advisory Board have also brought efficient boiler systems into the domestic market. These boilers now compare with gas

for ease of use and with modern control systems can provide probably the cheapest form of central heating for the larger home or small factory.

The NCB's research into coal gasification, however, provides the greatest potential for efficient use of Britain's coal reserves. Research being carried out has already brought the cost of the production of synthetic natural gas from coal - not to be confused with the old and poisonous coal gas - close to the cost of North Sea gas. When the North Sea reserves become too expensive to bring ashore, the NCB will be able to replace it provided spending on research is allowed to continue.

## Why Britain lags behind

Continued from page 1

ation", says Dr Brookes. It is not surprising therefore that companies are hoping that the latest political initiative by the Government will produce results.

One problem in assessing the size of the business is that energy conservation cuts across normal industrial and commercial boundaries. The industry's members range in size from the industrial giants such as GEC and Thorn-EMI all the way down to the jobbing plumber who lags householders' boilers in return for cash. It is only in the past couple of years that the industry as such has begun to band together and speak with a common voice.

According to the Association for the Conservation of Energy, another recently formed industry body that has been lobbying in Westminster for a greater conservation initiative, there

could be as many as 9,000 companies involved in energy conservation of one sort or another. Many of these however are no more than one or two-man operations, fitters for example or consultants.

By comparison, the latest edition of the directory of energy saving equipment published by British Gas lists more than 600 companies and over 1,000 different kinds of equipment ranging from insulation material to heat exchangers and sophisticated electronic energy monitoring devices.

Some sectors of the business are faring better than others. Companies such as Pilkington, Cape Industries and Rockwool who manufacture insulation materials are going through a "rebirth" boom patch following their rapid growth of the market in the late 1970s in the wake of the first oil price crisis. Some 85 per cent of homes now have loft

insulation of some sort, limiting the scope for growth.

At the other end of the scale is the fast growing high technology business of energy control systems, the most advanced of which use microprocessors to monitor and regulate the use of energy in anything from a single building to a whole complex of school or local authority buildings.

One of the most successful of these companies is JEL Energy Conservation Systems, a Stockport-based company which started from nothing in 1974 and now has an annual turnover of £3m, ranking it alongside other established names in the field such as Johnson Controls, Transmission (part of BICC) and Honeywell.

The market as a whole for these sophisticated systems is no more than £20m, but Mr John Lawrence, JEL's founder and chairman, expects it to treble over the next three years.

Another fast growing area is the field of energy consultancy and energy management services. Consultancies such as PA Management, National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service and FEC Consultants are the leaders in the business of advising firms and other big users about what energy savings they could make, both through better housekeeping and through investment in new equipment.

Mr Mike Roberts, director of PA's energy division, says that its fee business is now running at more than £2m a year. The consultancy claims to save its customers an average of £10,000 in energy savings for each £1,000 it charges in fees.

These individual success stories should not, however, disguise the fact that many companies in the energy conservation business are finding it tough going. "There is no company in the country that is making a fortune out of energy conservation at the moment," says Dr Brookes of ESTA.

This of course is partly a reflection of how little progress has so far been made in selling the conservation message to industry itself. It is also one reason why a number of the leading companies, including ICI, Shell, Honeywell, Tarmac, Thorn EMI and Wimpey, have decided to fund the Association for the Conservation of Energy to lobby Parliament and Whitehall.

Jonathan Davis

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# THE ARTS

## New records Rich psychological decor

**Written:** The Turn of the Screw Solists, members of Royal Opera House Orchestra / Davis, Philips 410 426-1 (two records)  
**Mozart:** Michael Hayden: Duo for violin and viola Lubotsky / Lina, Philips 6514 101  
**Mozart:** Violin Sonatas K 377, 403, 528 Berman / Lubotsky, Philips 6514 244  
**Brahms:** Beethoven: Clarinet trios Meyer / Schull / Buchbinder, EMI ASD 1487841

As the case with *Peter Grimes* and the *War Requiem*, a second recording of *The Turn of the Screw* has provided the opportunity for a clearer look at one of Britten's greatest achievements, and a sharper thrust in its dramatic development. Of course, the composer's own version will always command interest as a document of authority as an experience, but in nearly 30 years the work and the world have changed. It was time for *The Turn of the Screw* to enter the revealing light of modern recording techniques, which are brought to bear most persuasively here. It was time, also, to take the temperature of an opera that has become ever richer with each new production.

Sir Colin Davis finds it white hot. This recording is the by-product of a film shown on Channel 4 last autumn, but the treatment of the score provides all the physical and psychological decor anybody could need. The work really sounds like a ghost story; perhaps it should be issued with a warning to those

of a nervous disposition. But the effects of disturbing strangeness, incongruity and double meaning are not applied gratuitously; rather they emerge from a full realization of the potential in every musical line.

Sir Colin engineers a complex and dark labyrinth in which his cast must lose and find themselves. They take full advantage. In contrast with the malevolent - and very beautiful - instrumental sounds, Helen Donath as the Governess offers a fine human thread of warmth and worry, with a soft loveliness of tone unusual but not at all inappropriate in this role; the impression is often of a marvellous musical whisper in the face of great danger.

Robert Tear's Quint is full of bravado, with the seductive music evoking an almost physical taste of sweet and sour. Philip Langridge seizes attention at once with his reading of the Prologue, done with a slightly mad confidence. There are also excellent supporting performances from Ava June as Mrs Grose to match this Governess's musicality and from Heather Harper as a treacherous Miss Jessel.

Among other new records of chamber music, since this is what *The Turn of the Screw* really is, two Mozart discs featuring Mark Lubotsky can be recommended. In the two duos for violin and viola he is partnered by Nobuko Imai; together they produce finely based journeyings through works of wide-ranging musical

conversation. The inclusion of a duo by Michael Hayden is fascinating. Apparently Mozart wrote his two pieces in order to help out the older man, who was having difficulty in completing a commission for a set; but it is impossible to believe that any patron would not have noticed the vast gulf between Mozart's close working of the two instruments and Michael Hayden's use of the viola merely to support empty violin filigree.

The record of violin sonatas has Mr Lubotsky joined by his fellow Russian émigré Boris Berman. The latter is rightly given prime billing, since these are sonatas for piano with ascending violin rather than the other way about. Mr Berman has all the clarity of texture and pearly tone of conventional Mozart playing, and, if his performances seem more immaculate than imaginative, at least they provide a nice framework for Mr Lubotsky's silvery delicacy.

Such concord is lacking in Sabine Meyer's debut record. It has been Miss Meyer's misfortune to receive more attention as the centre of a dispute between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic than as a musician, but I doubt that this recording will help shift the emphasis. The Beethoven is an apt vehicle for her pressing, incisive tone, and she also responds imaginatively to the Brahms, but the trio as a whole are excellently pulling in too many different directions at once.

Paul Griffiths



Emilia Vášaryová as Miss Jessel in the Channel 4 film with which the new *Turn of the Screw* is associated; the voice is that of Heather Harper, in treacherous form

## Further strides in the rediscovery of baroque masters

**Handel:** Water Music The English Concert/Pinnock, Deutsche Grammophon Archiv 410-525-1, cassette 410 525-4, compact disc 410 525-2  
**Zelenka:** Lamentations Jeremiah Prophetiae Jacobs, de Mey, Widmer, Schola Cantorum Basiliensis/Jacobs, German Harmonia Mundi 1C 165-99 968/9  
**Zelenka:** Sonatas for two oboes, bassoon and continuo Vol. 1 (Nos 4 & 5) Dombrecht, Ebbinge, Bond, van der Meer, Kohnen, Accent (from Harmonia Mundi) ACC 8226

At a first hearing, Trevor Pinnock's new original-instrument recording of Handel's *Water Music* with The English Concert disarms criticism. It is an overwhelmingly lively, spirited and accomplished performance, and even if the orchestral textures are as fictional as those of Hamilton Harty's arrangement one still has to praise it as a brilliant realization of Handel's intentions.

What Pinnock brings to this music is a sense of direction, of rhythmic impetus, which is all too often absent from other sewing-machine accounts. The jog-trot metres into which his band

has sometimes fallen in the past are here replaced by an incisive, held-back, clearly articulated treatment of the score which is animated by dance rhythms yet punctuated by light and air. The playing of the period instruments is remarkable, and - apart from a few effective growls from the horns - there is nothing which could displease the fiercest critic of intonation and tuning.

How time flies: it is already five years since the Academy of Ancient Music's account of this piece was being hailed as a new stage of maturity in period-instrument playing. But now Hogwood's strings sound rather thin, where Pinnock's are sumptuous; the wind rather acid, where Pinnock's is richly colourful. (Perhaps the new Deutsche Grammophon recording accounts for some of the splendid sheen on Pinnock's sound; certainly some of the players must be the same on both records.)

But, on interpretation, the comparison does not work entirely in Pinnock's favour. His rendering is more exuberant and exciting, but it is also more

conventional. Hogwood's fast, sprightly account of the famous air took a while to get used to, but now I find it absolutely right. Pinnock's seems sanctimonious. Here, as in the Minuet, Hogwood's thinner sound allows inner parts (and eerie horn harmonies) to emerge far more clearly, and one begins to be a little disconcerted by the ample, even sound of Pinnock's band.

A major rediscovery of the last decade or so has been the music of Jan Dismas Zelenka, the Dresden contemporary of Bach. There was an old Supraphon disc of some of his *Lamentations for Holy Week* made by Ars Rediviva; now the excellent Schola Cantorum Basiliensis "Documenta" series has come up with a complete set of these remarkable works, directed by René Jacobs.

We are most familiar with choral Lamentations, by Victoria and others, but these are solo motets with instruments, using highly developed contrapuntal fantasies for the Hebrew letters which begin each section, and a combination of recitative and air for the scriptural texts. From the marvel-

lously intense, strongly argued fugues one can see why Bach admired Zelenka, so it is a great pity that this new recording gives a predominantly cool, undramatic impression of some very powerful music.

Jacobs sings best, especially in the long final "Lamentation for Holy Saturday", which uses that neglected instrument, the chalumeau (a reedy sound which blends perfectly with Jacobs's alto). But Guy de Mey is a rather feeble tenor, light but without much sense of line, and Kurt Widmer a boring bass. I remember Ars Rediviva pushing on the fugues, and eliding recitative and aria: here tension is dissipated in the pauses. Still, superb music: a necessary addition for every baroque collector.

Meanwhile, two of Zelenka's superbly inventive trio sonatas (Holliger's revival of which marked the rising of Zelenka's star) have been re-recorded on period instruments, on the Belgian Accent label. The oboe and bassoon playing is superbly lively and rich.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Stirring defence

**Verdi:** *Alcina* Cotrubas/Araiza/Bruson, Munich Radio Orchestra/Gardelli, Orfeo S 057832h (two records)  
**Donizetti:** *Il campanello* Balisa/Romero/Dara, Vienna Symphony/Bertini, CBS Masterworks D 38450  
**Bruberova:** Art of the Colonnade Orfeo S 072831  
**Verdi:** *Nabucco* Dimitrova/Domingo/Cappuccelli DG 410512-2

The new year has hardly shed the old as far as opera is concerned. One or two music academies, although few opera houses, have recognized the mileage to be drawn from Donizetti's *Alcina* in one act, *Il campanello*, but it is not easy to track down a performance of Verdi's eighth opera, *Alcina*. Opprobrium has been heaped upon it by many, including the composer himself, whose phrase "Quella è proprio brutta" (Orfeo's booklet translates this somewhat unidirectionally as "It is actually bad"). But is *Alcina* actually bad? Certainly not in the performance, a recording studio first released through the enterprising Harmonia Mundi.

Verdi scholars have tended to discuss *Alcina* in the light of what was to follow and to see in it the genesis of other works, notably *Trovatore*. Verdi was indeed to use for that opera the librettist who provided the improbable and coarse-grained text of *Alcina*, Salvatore Cammarano.

Reduced to their basics, the plots of both works are similar: an unhappy lady is tugged between the rival loves of a tenor, representing the people, and a baritone who is a member of the ruling forces. The principal differences are that *Alcina* is located not in Spain but Peru - a setting it bizarrely shares with Offenbach's *La Perichole* - and the evil baritone makes a deathbed repentance in which he allows Alcina, the lady in question, and the tenor to go off and lead a happy life.

This final scene offers a fine chance to Renato Bruson in the present recording, which he seizes with full throat as a climax to a most impressive performance. He and Ileana Cotrubas, in the title role, prove that *Alcina* needs little scholastic condescension, at least on disc, and is perfectly capable of standing up for itself. The Prologue is a shade dull and Francisco Araiza too light as Zamoro, rival for Alcina's hand and leader of the Incas ("Amerikani", as Cammarano calls them), but the opera proper is packed full of stirring melody. Verdi may have followed the conventions of the time, but his thumbprint is instantly recogni-

zable, especially in the finales of both acts. Lamberto Gardelli, a sturdy champion of early Verdi, is the excellent conductor, and the Munich Orchestra all sound as though they were brought up on the other side of the Alps.

Donizetti's *Il campanello* (the title refers to the nightbell a Neapolitan apothecary is required to answer in case of emergency) is a boulevard farce in one act. The apothecary in question, Don Annibale Pistacchio (lots of jokes about nuts), is constantly interrupted on his wedding night by Enrico, the unsuccessful suitor for the hand of the young bride Serafina. There are juicy parts for two bass-baritone buffos (one of several echoes of *Don Pasquale* to come), and possibly the best patter duet Donizetti wrote, as Enrico arrives to demand a remedy containing among a hundred other things "Dulcamara" (bittersweet) and "Rob antisifilico" (syphilis preventive). Prophetic words these, of *L'elisir d'amore* and the disease from which Donizetti was to die.

Enzo Dara (the apothecary) and Angelo Romero (the spurned suitor) spurt out both words and notes like pips from a lemon. Agnes Balisa has plenty of spirit, but a few ugly notes, as the object of their rivalry. I would have preferred the Vienna Symphony, under Gary Bertini, a little farther forward. But this is a most engaging set.

Harmonia Mundi have brought in a record of Edita Gruberova, heard all too infrequently in this country, taking on the role of coloratura. Her repertoire once tackled by Maria Vögler, Wilma Lipp and, moving a little closer home, Gwen Caley. The soprano version of Strauss's *Frühlingsstimmen* or Glière's *Vocalise for Coloratura* is not a diet I can take in lengthy spells. But Mme Gruberova is nothing if not game and the tumblers on the slippery ice of such music are few. The Stuttgart Radio Orchestra under Kurt Eichhorn is understandably unobtrusive.

Ghena Dimitrova, one of the great successes of last year, is as neglected in Britain as Gruberova (Covent Garden, please note). The power of her voice comes over magnificently in the compact disc of *Nabucco* just arriving in the shops. CD also displays the energy and passion of Sinopoli's conducting even more effectively than the conventional black disc. Those with a taste for the curious may note that Ronconi, the first Nabucco, also created the role of Enrico in *Il campanello*.

John Higgins

## Concert LPO/Tennstedt Festival Hall

Klaus Tennstedt is back for his second batch of concerts with the London Philharmonic Orchestra since becoming their chief conductor last autumn. Those first concerts were received with disappointment bordering on alarm in some quarters, not least on this page, and the same team's recent recording of Mahler's Sixth Symphony has also caused controversy with its barely controlled Walpurgisnacht of a finale. On Monday, however, Mr Tennstedt was reining his daemon more securely.

Of course, that could be just because the works were all on the solid, and chosen from the high citadel of Mr Tennstedt's Germanic musical world: the *Magic Flute* overture, Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto and Brahms's Fourth Symphony. Equally important, perhaps, was the choice of soloists, for Annegret Schmidt, brought over from Mr Tennstedt's erstwhile home of East Germany, was quite his equal in implacable force while providing very little competition in terms of musical interest. The result was very much a conductor's concerto, especially in the slow movement, where broad hymns spaced out in the piano were surrounded by the warm, rich tissue of purposefully moulded phrases, with even the tiniest three-note snippets made to seem crucial.

Mr Tennstedt's manner of gaining the utmost from a theme yielded still more in the expressive melody of Brahms's andante, where it almost seemed that the score lied in insisting that all this steadfast striving was being said to so few notes. Yet the goal of Mr Tennstedt's passion was to execute the more boldly Brahmsian design.

The restlessness of the first movement was made to mount as it should steadily to the end, producing such tension that someone in the audience was moved, and not inappropriately, to start applauding even as Mr Tennstedt approached the end of his weighty task.

Each subsequent movement had the same thrust towards a climax near or at its end, and the same intensively argued polyphony. Mr Tennstedt is not a friend of harmony: early in the Beethoven he had the bass already pronouncing its own shape, but it was the Brahms symphony that gained most from his powering of romantic emotion with the energetic lines of the baroque.

Paul Griffiths

## Television London revelations

What is, apparently, the last episode of *Chronicle* (BBC 2) in its present format reverted to what seems to be the characteristic theme of an archaeological dig - in this case *On the Waterfront*, at the site of the old Billingsgate Fish Market beneath which lay evidence of London from the period of the Roman occupation. Operations of this kind still evoke memories of Englishmen like Sir Arthur Evans directing ancient curses, and yet one of the virtues of *Chronicle* has been its account of developments in archaeological research. In this case, with a computer system and with talk of "secondary base plates" or "matrices", it became clear that the business of deciphering information has become at least as elaborate, and certainly as complicated, as the act of recovering it.

And gradually the old city was revealed - the scorch-marks of stones touched by the Great Fire, the skeletons, the cess pits, the old lanes, the artefacts of which the features are only slowly to be recognized. For those who do not live entirely in the present, there is no more intriguing activity than this systematic revelation of the past - and with it the understanding that we ourselves are perched upon that past until our buildings and objects become part of the evidence which another civilization will uncover.

But of course the claims of the present exert their own

force, and the Billingsgate excavation was beset by pressures from the developers who wished to build an office block upon the site - as a result, the archaeologists were required to work too hastily, and some of the evidence was destroyed. *Chronicle* filmed an intriguing discussion between the researchers and the developers' representative, who explained in a somewhat aggrieved fashion that a great deal of money could be lost by delay. It is a nice question where the balance lies in such matters. The programme itself was perhaps too conventional in its approach, but the inherent interest of the subject exerted its own fascination.

David Cook's *If Only* (BBC 2) concerned the drowning of a teenage boy, and the apparently paralyzing effect his death had upon his closest friend. He was suffering from a "severe case of grief", and the mourning for his dead friend was such that those around him seemed to suspect homosexuality when, in fact he was moved essentially by guilt. The play was originally shown as a programme for schools - which displays, if nothing else, a willingness to confront a young audience with subjects outside the normal curriculum. As a study in adolescent grief it was certainly convincing, although its length was such that this meditation upon death, and its effects upon the living, was perhaps too laconic.

Peter Ackroyd

## Theatre Oedipus the King/ The Business Man Victoria, Stoke-on-Trent

In two years' time, if the gods are favourable - a quarter of the £3m has still to be raised - the Vic at Stoke will finally move to a purpose-built dream house from the converted cinema where its "temporary stay" has lasted over 20 years. The director, Peter Cheeseman, having lost site after site through "municipal indecision", secured a "magic garden" up the road at Stonyfields, originally the grounds of a mansion.

Conservation experts are replanting hedgerows, surrounding the theatre with an urban nature reserve. The local architects, Hollins Jones Oldacre, have been refining designs ever since 1962, with new theatres from Scarborough to the South Bank demonstrating ideas in practice. With in-the-round staging the very heart of the Vic's style, the new house will cluster the audience around a square with rounded corners (roughly television-screen shape), giving a director focal points within a circle. Britain's last new theatre for the foreseeable future is determined to rise to the occasion.

Alongside original work like the famous documentaries, Mr Cheeseman's policy has always included, in his words, great classics reinterpreted in the light of stylistic discoveries made thereby. The old theatre sees this winter through with

*Hamlet*, *Thark*, *Ali Baba* and this pairing of W. B. Yeats's translation of Sophocles with a perky revival of Plautus's farce *Alecator*.

*Oedipus* takes a cast of six, all men, costumed by Claudia Meyer with a hint of Japanese: sash-gathered tunics, trousers tight at the ankles, bare feet. There is no scenery and no music: they carry staves which are thumped in rhythm, gathered into a perch to hoist the hero the sonorous James Masters, tigerish in pride and anger) or seized by him and Creon as rival chiefs fighting for ascendancy. Though the martial cries and heavy unison breathing are a bit much, Mark Dornford-May's production is impressively economical and fluent.

With a swift rearrangement of robes, the members of the chorus double principal roles. Colin Harper's staff becomes blind Tiresias's stick; for Jocasta he needs only a red mantle and a softening of vocal timbre. When *Oedipus* realizes his guilt, the elders throw down their staves with slow, sickening thuds until the culprit drops numbly to his knees. No percussionist could have done better.

Yeats's prose dialogue plays well, though often simplification blots out Sophocles's grim humour. Only in the freely rendered choruses does the poet's voice soar: *Oedipus*'s crime is that he "entered through the door that had sent him waiting forth". Perhaps with this line in mind, the blinded king's stumbling exit into the world outside is accompanied by childlike sobs.



But where's the girl? - Graham Coleclough (left) and James Masters in *The Business Man*

During the interval, force assumes the stage with a statue of half a female nude (lower half of course) skittishly standing on one leg. Around it, various scandalous doings ensue. Perching on it, young Charinus (Simeon Andrews) disarmingly details his love-life: importing one of those irresistible Plautine courtesans, ostensibly as Mummy's au pair. Unfortunately Daddy (Graham Coleclough) has seen her first and decides she will do him nicely.

In his Roman fashion, Plautus sometimes seems unsure of the difference between holding a situation and spinning

it out, but Patrick Dickinson's affectionate translation spices up the jokes and adds a few. Mr Harper reappears as some formidable slaves including a tactless Scottish cook and a put-upon valet sleepchasing round the auditorium. Mr Masters goes meek and well-bred as the neighbour caught harbouring the girl when his wife comes home. But the biggest quick-change act is the stage's own, *Chauvignac* in *Oedipus*, it now seems open, involving the spectators and perfect for comic asides, especially for two actors promiseously. It makes the promise of Stonyfields very real.

Anthony Masters

## London debuts Lost in the mist

The Dutch pianist Elizabeth Nijenhuis presented an attractive programme of Dohnanyi, Debussy, Chopin and Schumann, but with a technique that does not, as yet, seem capable of translating adequately the poetry she clearly feels in such music. Dohnanyi's E major Concerto Study, Op 28 No 5, was dominated by nerve-induced inaccuracies where it should have been supremely relaxed. Three of Debussy's *Preludes*, "La Cathédrale engloutie", "Bruyère" and "Feux d'artifice", were all relatively colourless, and the last in particular contained more than a reasonable amount of wrong notes.

Again, in Chopin's B minor Sonata, the deeper resonances of the work were lost in the mistiness of Miss Nijenhuis's tone, and once more the fingers stumbled too often. Only when she got to Schumann's *Davidbündler* did she begin to delve effectively beneath the surface, although the resonance had not disappeared altogether. But often the subtle characterizations of these pieces were accurately perceived, those of gentle humour and touching sentimentality in particular.

The violinist Josef Aronoff, accompanied on the piano by Bevan Crabtree, tackled a daunting programme of Beethoven sonatas, and here again the results were not entirely satisfactory. Still, I would never exchange the mistunings and scrambles of these players for the technical and interpretative

slickness of certain more illustrious interpreters, for at least here the battle between performers and score, always a crucial component of Beethoven's music, was not forgotten.

Aronoff's tone is sweet but not sickly, and he has a real feeling for breadth, as the variations of the D major Sonata, Op 12 No 1, and the beautiful Adagio cantabile of the Sonata in C minor, Op 30 No 2, amply demonstrated. And the faster movements had a pleasing touch of brightness, though they were not without a requisite wit in the Scherzo of the C minor work and the finale of the D major. It was, in short, slightly messy but refreshing music-making.

Just as invigorating, though technically rather more secure, was Jonathan Del Mar's conducting of the London Symphony Orchestra in a popular Sunday evening programme that drew a full house to the Barbican. Mr Del Mar's style, though expansive, has little in common with that of his father, Norman, except that he galvanizes his players with equal enthusiasm. His precise beat and buoyant speeds demanded, and got, a remarkably alert response from the orchestra, so that Dvořák's "New World" Symphony emerged brightly polished. Thus stripped of a measure of its sentimentality, it once more seemed a taut, wholly musical construction.

Stephen Pettitt

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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Mr Volcker undermines Presidential optimism

Abuse continues to rain down on President Reagan's hopeful forecasts of a shrinking budget deficit. Yesterday the Congressional Budget Office said that on unchanged policies the federal deficit could rise as high as \$326 billion by 1989 - nearly three times the President's optimistic forecast.

On the same day came a thundering pronouncement the whole financial world had been waiting for, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr Paul Volcker had to pick his way through a political minefield. He presented his case to Congress as a plea to both sides to cut the budget deficit. Indirectly, his evidence amounted to a powerful attack on presidential optimism.

"It is already late. The stakes are large. Markets have a mind of their own - they have never waited on the convenience of kings or congressmen - or elections", Mr Volcker said.

Warning of the dangers of the "twin deficits" facing the US economy, he said that time was running out to correct budgetary problems which were complicating the central banks' ability to set monetary policy. The United States, "the largest, richest economy" was on the verge of becoming the world's largest debtor in a space of only three years.

Mr Volcker delivered his warning the day after transmitting to Congress the Federal Reserve Board's official monetary report which, according to his aides, he deliberately released a day early in order to devote his speech to the pressing need to reduce the deficits.

He told Congress that the success of the past year, when the US economy, had swung into recovery, masked the growing hazards of the rising structural budget deficits, and the external account deficit, which is expected to top \$100 billion this year.

"Both are at unprecedented levels and getting worse", he went on, and (the words the markets were waiting for) the deficits clouded the prospects of reducing "our still historically high levels of interest rates".

Mr Volcker had to steer a non-political course. But many of his statements inevitably contradicted those of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Mr Volcker said the US grew dependent to a moribund degree last year on foreign capital to finance credit needs. Mr Regan recently denied such dependence. "We simply cannot have it both ways".

Mr Volcker noted that most forecasters now agreed that the US would have to borrow abroad this year more than two per cent of its gross national product to finance needs. A development, he added that "does not appear sustainable".

This reliance on foreign capital had placed the US in an "ominous position and the recorded net investment position built up gradually over the entire post-war period will, in the space of only three years by 1985 be reversed".

At the same time, Mr Volcker pointed out that the deficits were soaking up an inordinate amount of net new domestic savings. Last year alone, the cost of financing the deficits consumed three-fourths of available new savings.

If, as expected, the deficit absorbs 5 per cent or more of GNP as the economy grows, then there will not be enough savings left over to finance the investment

which is required to sustain a balanced recovery. Given these uncertainties and the continued fear of inflation, the central bank has set 1984 targets which are largely unchanged from the tightened monetary policy established last July but are consistent with growth of between 4 and 4.5 per cent.

Mr Volcker said that the Federal Reserve has maintained maximum flexibility to adapt to uncertainties and promise that its policies would be reviewed often, once a month or even less, in the coming difficult year. Plainly the Fed will have to take most of the strain while the politicians perform their electoral dance.

## Rising ADR stake in Dunlop

Morgan Guaranty yesterday announced that the proportion of Dunlop's shares held through American Depository Receipts (ADRs) had increased from 20.5 per cent to 21.3 per cent.

This bald statement from the New York bank fuelled all sorts of speculation about US interest in the troubled rubber group.

So far as the company, or indeed Morgan Guaranty itself, can tell the shares are held by 6,000 or more individuals.

Morgan Guaranty is sceptical of claims that British institutions have built up stakes through ADRs to avoid stamp duty because it has received none of the inquiries it normally expects from institutional shareholders.

The US interest in Dunlop started last April, though it has been traded in ADRs since the 1930s, but appears to be based on illogical sentiment as much as by the interest taken by the Malaysians in the company. The build-up of a big stake in concert in order to bid is possible but unlikely, given that ADRs are as subject to disclosure requirements as the shares themselves.

## Banks shoulder debt burden

Although Western governments were prepared to step forward with temporary help for debtor-countries during the most alarming phase of the debt crisis, it is abundantly clear that commercial banks are going to have shoulder the continuing burden of channelling funds to the developing world.

Faced with this reality, the Institute of International Finance, whose managing director, M. Andre de Larosiere, has been in London this week attending the Overseas Bankers Club dinner, could have a useful role to play in the future. Although a few notable banks such as Deutsche Bank in Germany and Security Pacific in the United States have yet to join, 187 banks covering about four-fifths of total international lending to the developing world are already members.

The institute sees its function as threefold: providing timely information on external debts and economic statistics, covering eventually about 50 debtor-countries; serving as a forum for the banking community to discuss problems and issues concerning international lending; encouraging a dialogue among the participants in the lending process, from banks, to borrowers, to multilateral institutions.

# Fed's budget warning sends markets into tailspin

By Our Financial Staff

Stock markets around the world went into a spin yesterday, panicked by Monday's sharp falls in New York and London. By 3pm yesterday more than £2,750m had been wiped off the value of the top 1,000 British shares as the FT index plunged 15.8 points to 799.7.

That marked a two-day fall of 32.7 points which wiped £7,750m off the value of Britain's top companies, £3,000m yesterday. A plunge like this has not been seen for almost two-and-a-half years.

Yesterday's close saw the FT index still below the 800 level, which was breached in mid-January after which it went on to hit a record 840 on January 25. Prompting the slide was the previous day's 22-point plunge

of the Dow Jones Industrial Average to 1,174.31, the lowest since last August. Analysts said yesterday that Wall Street's psychology has changed to pessimism from euphoria since the average dropped below 1,200.

Behind the plunge was a confidence-shaking warning from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, that the economic recovery was threatened unless the US budget deficit was tackled. This could involve interest rates remaining high to maintain tight policies.

This coincided with Wall Street analysts downgrading forecasts of corporate earnings for 1984. Leading to the weak markets in London and New York.

Prices opened lower on Wall

Street in active trading and The Dow Jones was down to 1,169.28 after lunch.

The average, which accounts for about a quarter of the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has fallen 112.3 points since January 6.

The total paper value of all New York Stock Exchange stocks fell \$23.25 billion on Monday.

Many investors will be waiting for results from the Treasury's three-day, \$16.25 billion refunding programme which gets under way this week. Strong demand for the notes and bonds could keep interest rates down.

New York and London's falls started a chain reaction in stock markets around the globe. In Hongkong the Hang Seng Index plunged 48.72 points to 1085.40

as what was described as a healthy correction turned into panic selling in the afternoon. Adding to the jitters was a rumour, later proved to be unfounded, that Hongkong Land was poised for a rights issue.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow Jones Index dropped 60.16 points to 10,060.02, Singapore prices eased and in Sydney the All Ordinaries Index closed 16.3 points lower at 762.1 on heavy overseas selling.

Among European bourses, shares on the Frankfurt exchange plunged. The Commerzbank Index tumbled 1.1 points to 1,052.4 on worries over the directions of US interest rates. Amsterdam, Zurich, Brussels and Paris all closed sharply lower.

Market report, page 18

## M3 growth slows to 0.5%

By Frances Williams

Economics Correspondent

A slackening of monetary growth last month has damaged fears in the City of harsh action in the Budget to bring the money supply into line with plans. The December surge in bank lending does not appear to have been repeated in January, while government finances, boosted by heavy tax inflows and substantial sales of gilts, are likely to have kept money growth down.

Provisional estimates from the Bank of England yesterday suggest that the most closely watched measure of money, sterling M3, which consists of notes and coin and bank deposits, rose by 0.5 per cent in the month to mid-January compared with an alarming 1.3 per cent in December, which carried £M3 to the top of the official 7 to 11 per cent target range. The annual rate of growth of £M3 since last February, when the target period began, has now slowed to 10.75 per cent, though the other two watched measures remain above the permitted limits.

The Bank said last month that the December figures may have been distorted by seasonal factors, because the end of the banking month came unusually close to Christmas. But much of the growth in the money supply was caused by a huge consumer borrowing spree, both from banks and on hire purchase from shops and finance houses.

Consumer borrowing, including mortgage loans from the banks, continued at a high level in January, but there was little sign of any pick-up in borrowing by industry, according to separate figures from the London clearing banks, which reported an underlying rise in lending, after seasonal adjustment, of about £600m to £700m. This suggests that total bank lending, to be published next week, will show an increase of £1 to £1.25 billion, only slightly above last year's average.

The City remains anxious that industry may turn increasingly to the banks this year to finance investment and stock-building, pushing up bank lending to levels which would jeopardise the Government's monetary targets. These are expected to be lowered in the Budget to 6 to 10 per cent for the broad measure, £M3, and the widest definition of private sector liquidity, PSL2, and 4 to 8 per cent or perhaps 3 to 7 per cent for the narrow measures, M0 (notes and coin) and M2 (retail deposits in banks and building societies), which are to be targeted for the first time.

The narrow money measure, M1 (notes and coin and current bank accounts) is to be dropped.

MONEY GROWTH seasonally adjusted	
Jan 84	Feb 83-Jan 84 at annual rate %
M1 %	11%
M2 %	10%
PSL2 %	12%
target band Feb 83 to April 84 at annual rate	7-11
Source: Bank of England	

## World Bank plan for 'commercial' branch

By Sarah Hogg

Economics Editor

A significant new initiative in the international financial markets is being planned within the World Bank. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as it is properly known, is preparing plans to launch a subsidiary which would operate in many respects like a private commercial bank. Unlike the World Bank itself, which is located in Washington under the eagle eye of its leading shareholder, the United States Government, its new subsidiary might be located in London.

The World Bank's capital, presently about \$75 billion, is provided by member governments, with the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain having the most weight. Unlike commercial banks, it may only lend one dollar for every dollar of its callable capital.

Even so, at present the World Bank is underfunded and highly liquid, with as much as \$14 billion in cash. Plans will be put to the executive board (made up of officials of the main member countries) this week to use between \$1 billion and \$2 billion to provide the capital of a subsidiary bank which would not be constrained by the one-to-one rule.

The purpose would not simply be to expand lending to less-developed countries (which are suffering an acute shortage of new bank loans), but to set up an institution better suited to entering into co-financing deals with commercial banks. The aims and lending conditions of the "World Bank Bank" would be the same as its parent's, but its different structure would



AW "Tom" Claassen, president of the World Bank

make it easier to operate in conjunction with ordinary banks.

Such co-financing deals, which increase the "comfort level" of ordinary banks, are seen by supporters of the new scheme within the World Bank as a better way forward towards a long-term solution of the international debt problem than other proposals which involve the international institutions taking over some of the banks' bad debts.

Given the World Bank's difficulties in extracting extra funds from the United States and other leading paymasters, an initiative which seeks to make greater use of existing resources stands some hope of attracting support. The new subsidiary would not, however, fill the gap left by the cutback in funds for the World Bank's soft-loan agency, which lends to many countries too poor to attract substantial commercial lending.

## Profit is doubled at Unitech

By Jeremy Warner

The personal computer boom helped Unitech to more than double its profits in the half year to December 3.

Pretax profits of the Reading-based electronic component maker and distributor rose from £2.1m to £5.3m on sales 36 per cent higher at £68.7m boosted by loss elimination in Germany and buoyant sales of data processing equipment throughout Europe.

The real boom area was personal computers for which Unitech supplies variety of components.

Mr Peter Curry, the chairman, said that orders had continued to increase and he expected a further significant advance in second half profits.

But he added that the first half's profits would probably account for a higher proportion of the year's total than is normal because it covered a 27-week period and because it also benefited from a big jump in semiconductor prices which may not be repeated.

The interim dividend is being raised from 1.54p to 1.69p.

Mr Curry said that Unitech was continuing to look for acquisitions in the United States.

## OFT completes Lloyds report

The Office of Fair Trading has completed its examination of Lloyds Bank's move to raise its stake in the Royal Bank of Scotland from 16.4 per cent to 21.3 per cent and its submission has been sent to Mr Norman Tebbit.

The OFT was examining whether Lloyds was now in a position to "materially influence" the Royal Bank of Scotland and if so whether the matter should be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Shares in the Royal Bank of Scotland, rose strongly against the trend yesterday, closing 10p higher at 218p.

## Tactical victory for Hanson

By Our Financial Staff

Hanson Trust has won a tactical victory in its £12m battle for control of London Brick.

The Takeover Panel yesterday ruled that London Brick should make its updated asset valuation available to shareholders at the earliest opportunity. The company had been hoping to hold this information in reserve together with its forecast of dividends for 1984, for use in its defence if Hanson Trust once more raised its bid.

But the executive of the Takeover Panel ruled that the revaluation should have been delivered to shareholders yesterday. For every day from now that the release of the information is delayed the February 14 deadline (after which Hanson cannot raise its bid) will also be extended by a day, the panel ruled.

Mr Martin Taylor, a director of Hanson said: "This is more than just a tactical victory. Shareholders have a right to see the revaluation before making up their minds on our offer. This will insure that they are in receipt of all the facts."

Hanson announced on Monday that it had received only a very small number of acceptances for its bid and a bher offer from the industrial conglomerate is still being rated a good possibility by the stock market.

London Brick has already forecast that its profit this year will rise by £10m to £36m - a figure that was considerably greater than anything expected in the City.

## C & W wins Hongkong Telephone

By Wayne Linton

In just under 48 hours Cable & Wireless has acquired the 12.6 per cent of Hongkong Telephone it needed to gain control. The company is widely expected to make an announcement today.

Cable & Wireless announced a bid of HK\$46 (£4.20) a share on Monday, having just acquired 3 per cent of Hongkong Telephone shares from the Li family in Hongkong. That took Cable's stake to 38.4 per cent and triggered a bid.

Under Hongkong takeover rules any holding over 35 per cent necessitates a full offer. Cable had held 34.8 per cent of Telephone for just under a year.

The 12.6 per cent is estimated to have cost the company about £60m. Buying out 100 per cent would cost the company about £300m, although Cable has indicated its desire to leave a strong local minority interest in line with the practice of other utility companies in the colony.

What had proved so fortuitous to the British group was the unexpected downturn of Wall Street and the slump in Hongkong share prices that it caused.

Many London and Hongkong brokers, Jardine Fleming among them, had been advising clients not to accept the offer, claiming that it was "cheap and cheaply induced". In London on Monday some brokers had been bidding HK\$48 a share on the assumption that Cable would be unsuccessful and would have to increase its offer.

As the shares had been trading at a premium in anticipation of Cable's move that likelihood looked a distinct possibility. Until, that is, the Hongkong stock exchange index slumped 50 points.

Local small shareholders decided to accept the cash now - they are paid within 24 hours - rather than take the risk of the losing the premium if Cable managed to squeeze past the 50 per cent post.

Cable should not have any problem in picking up whatever stake it now decides to hold.

The deal now gives Cable virtual control of the colony's telecommunications system.

The bill provides a strong base from which Cable can bid for contracts in China. Over the last 18 months Cable has signed joint venture deals with China for the provision of telecommunications links to the Shenzhen economic zone and to the fledgling Chinese offshore oil industry.

## CEGB to go ahead with Sizewell orders

By David Young, energy Correspondent

The public inquiry into the proposed Sizewell nuclear power station in Suffolk, now in its second year and likely to go on for another nine months, was told yesterday that firm contracts worth £12m are about to be placed for components for the station.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, in a letter to the inquiry, said it was going ahead with the orders - £3m for the reactor pressure vessel, which will be built in France, and £9m for forgings likely to be placed in Britain - to prevent potential construction delays of two years, to avoid interest payments worth £40m and prevent redundancy among design staff.

The CEGB is aware that opponents of the Sizewell scheme will interpret the move as preempting the inquiry ruled against the project, the components could be sold.

The letter said: "This expenditure is being incurred at the board's own risk."

It added: "The board is subject to pressure in two opposite directions. On one side it must progress its design work and maintain the programme on the assumption that the project will proceed - only then can it meet the programme if consent should ultimately be given, and only then can it maintain motivation of the design team essential to its continuation. On the other side it faces accusations of treating the grant of consent as a fait accompli, which it certainly does not."

The CEGB will also announce design contracts this month which could lead to firm

## Sharp rise for dollar

The dollar rose sharply in busy currency trading yesterday, gaining 3 pence to DMI 2.7690 at the close in London. Fighting in the Lebanon, and the testimony to Congress of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, which indicated no let up in the Fed's tight credit stance, decisively reversed the dollar's recent dull performance.

The pound had a lacklustre day, falling 1.60 cents against the dollar to \$1.4095. It also lost some ground against European currencies, reflected in a 0.3 easing in its trade-weighted index to 81.7.

Dealers said that despite the dollar's gains, the market was not convinced it had much further to go. There is a growing feeling that, allowing for the inevitable hiccup, the dollar may be set for a gradual decline over the coming weeks.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 799.7 down 15.8  
FT Gilts: 82.56 down 0.16  
FT All Share: 483.75 down 8.93  
Bargains: 24.007  
Daimler USM Leaders  
Index: 103.19 down 1.99  
New York: Dow Jones  
Industrial Average:  
(latest) 1169.81 down 4.50  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index: 10,060.02 down 60.16  
Hongkong: Hang Seng  
Index: 1085.40 down 48.72  
Amsterdam: 169.5 down 6.2  
Sydney: AD Index 762.1  
down 16.3  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
Index 1062.4 down 16.1  
Brussels: General Index  
42.79 down 2.32  
Paris: CAC Index 163.7  
down 1.5

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling  
\$1.4095 down 1.60 cents  
Index 81.7 down 0.3  
DM 3.9050 down 0.0050  
FF 11.96 down 0.0250  
Yen 330.75 down 2.75  
**DOLLAR**  
Index 130.7 up 0.7  
DM 2.7690 up 0.0300  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.4120  
Dollar DM 2.7635  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
ECU 60.57498  
SDR 60.731996

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
Bank base rates 9  
Finance houses base rate 9½  
Discount market loans week  
fixed 9¼-9  
3 month interbank 9½-9¾  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 9½-9¾  
3 month DM 5½-5¾  
3 month Fr 14¼-14  
**US rates:**  
Bank prime rate 11.00  
Fed funds 9¼-9½  
Treasury long bond 101¼-101½  
**ECGB Fixed Rate Sterling**  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period January 4 to  
February 7, 1984 inclusive:  
9.493 per cent.

## GOLD

**London fixed (per ounce):**  
am \$379.25 pm \$379.75  
close \$381.25 (\$270.25)  
New York (latest): \$382.00  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$392.50-393.50  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$89.90 (\$63.65)  
\*Excludes VAT

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Boost for £150m ICI plan

A possible easing of relations between Britain and the Eastern block after Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary is expected to assist ICI's attempts to boost trade with the Soviet Union which could lead to the building of a £150m methanol plant.

Senior ICI executives will be in Moscow next week for talks. It is clear that ICI is determined to find a foreign site for a methanol plant because high North Sea gas prices preclude a British project.

The Russians want to buy ICI's protease process which uses latest biotechnology to produce animal food protein directly from methanol.

Nottingham Manufacturing confirmed in a letter to the shareholders of F. Miller (Textiles) that its one-for-six all-time share offer was final and would not be increased despite the mounting opposition of Miller's institutional shareholders.

Esso China of the United States and China's state-run Nanhai Western Petroleum Corporation will drill their first exploratory well in Southern China's Pearl River basin this month. In the first jointly undertaken drilling by Chinese and American oil companies in China's programme to develop its oil industry with foreign help.

Fifty two per cent of pension funds believe the quality of service from their stockbroker could be improved, according to a survey commissioned by the National Association of Pension Funds to establish how its members reacted to the proposed changes in the structure and operation of the Stock Exchange.

Brazil had a \$585m (£418m) trade surplus last month against the previous January record of \$157m set last year.

## Building societies 'will meet mortgage demand'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The supply of mortgages should come close to meeting demand in the first quarter of this year and for the whole of this year the building societies are likely to lend about £23 billion to housebuyers, according to the latest issue of the Building Societies Association Bulletin.

During 1983 the building societies lent just under £19.5 billion.

However, the BSA foresees no early reduction in the mortgage rate and says that easier availability of mortgages had meant relatively higher mortgage rates.

Its bulletin says: "A number of societies and some banks have announced plans to increase their lending programmes and mortgage queues

are rapidly declining. It is not coincidence that this has occurred at a time when mortgage rates are perhaps for the first time, significantly above the general level of rates in the economy as a whole."

The BSA points to a significant policy shift among the societies because of the competition from the banks in the mortgage market. "Whereas in the past, societies were committed to keeping the mortgage rate at as low a level as possible and faced the prospect of mortgage queue with equanimity, in 1983 societies adopted a policy of meeting all reasonable demands for mortgages, so that non-price rationing devices, such as queuing, did not need to be employed."

At that time it said it hoped to seek a full listing within five years. But yesterday it announced it has beaten its first-year profit forecast, has paid a 3.5 dividend and said current trading is more than satisfactory.

Lord Delfont said: "We believe it is in the best interests of shareholders and to give the company greater flexibility if a listing were obtained as soon as possible. This is under discussion with our advisers."

## Delfont guides acquisition to quick profit

# First Leisure seeks early listing

By Philip Robinson

First Leisure Corporation is to seek a full Stock Exchange listing much earlier than planned. If permission is granted First Leisure could be floated within three months.

The group, formerly the leisure arm of Truisthouse Forte, was bought 13 months ago by Lord Delfont, the chairman and chief executive.

At that time it said it hoped to seek a full listing within five years. But yesterday it announced it has beaten its first-year profit forecast, has paid a 3.5 dividend and said current trading is more than satisfactory.

Lord Delfont said: "We believe it is in the best interests of shareholders and to give the company greater flexibility if a listing were obtained as soon as possible. This is under discussion with our advisers."



Lord Delfont: active year at Leisure

came from the theatre restaurants at Watford and Birmingham and seven resort piers.

Blackpool Tower and Winter Gardens after reducing overheads has shown a marked improvement and has laid foundations for future profits, says the group.

However, the self catering Slives Holiday Village disappointed as margins were squeezed, and theatre productions had a mixed year.

Since the £37.5m buyout, First Leisure's main shareholder, Lord Rayne's London Merchant Securities, has taken an option on 500,000 shares formerly held by Truisthouse Forte, giving it a 33.24 per cent stake. Lord Delfont also has an option on 300,000 Forte shares. This would cut the Truisthouse stake down to 1.5 million shares, or 8 per cent. Lord Delfont and his family currently hold just over 5 per cent of the stock.

The performance of the



**By Jeremy Warner**

According to Glencages stockbroker, Phillips & Drew, the shares of the Scottish hotels group would be valued at around 300p if they were listed on the stock market which would give a total market capitalisation of £27.5m.

**MARKET REPORT** ● **by Michael Clark**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin, Jan 30. Dealings end, Feb 10. Contango Day, Feb 13. Settlement Day, Feb 20.

Expect details next week of a placing of 1 million shares on the Unlisted Securities Market in Morgan Communications, the freeshet publisher, by the broker De Zoete & Berau. Morgan publishes eight newspapers in West London and has seen pretax profits rise by £33,000 to £225,000 since 1980.

The reason for the setback is unclear. The London market has continued to ignore Wall Street all the way up, but is now keeping a close eye on events on the way down. Early trading in New York last night produced another flurry of sellers, but

Only **TI Group** resisted the trend adding 2p to 206p, while **ICI** rallied to close a net 2p down on the day at 590p after 580p.

tyre company, Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York says it now owns 30.6 million shares (21.31 per cent) of the total on behalf of clients in the form of American depositary receipts. ADR's work out cheaper than buying the ordinary shares as

with a rise of 1p to 22p yesterday amid growing confidence that the company is firmly back on the road to recovery. Mr Nigel McLean, chairman and chief executive, and the force behind Newman's recent capital reconstruction, describes 1984 as a "year of stability". After showing interim pretax profits more than doubled at £1.58m analysts

to 2.5 million to Mr Jim Gregory chairman of Queens Park Rangers Football Club. Mr Gregory has had his eye on Henlys for a number of years and failed miserably to capture a sizeable stake in the group a few years back. But with the

704p. Only Royal Bank of Scotland stood out against the trend with a rise of 10p to 218p with word awaited on the Office of Fair Trading inquiry into the 21.3 per cent stake held by Lloyds Bank.

Associated Newspapers 4p to 466p, Daily Mail Trust 10p to 810p and the 'A' a similar amount at 810p.

It now looks as though it was the Kuwait Investment Office which told Lord Hanson's Hanson Trust stake in Powell

Shares of the investment company Yelverton Investments slipped 3p to 58p yesterday amid growing speculation that the alliance between Mr John Bentley and Mr Jim Slater had come to an end. Last night the company was unavailable for comment about suggestions that Mr Bentley had resigned from the board and sold his entire

Meanwhile, Clabir International, a subsidiary of the US-based Clabir Corporation of Greenwich, has announced it now owns a total of 3.08 million shares, or 16.16 per cent of the total. Shares of the property group slipped 1½ to 150¢

**By Wayne Lintott**

## Threat to premium relief

**By Vivien Goldsmith**

"It is of value to the public and the nation. Savings through life insurance are invested with some high level of certainty, because it gives investment managers the confidence to invest in the long term."

**By Philip Robinson**

Word in the stock market yesterday, where the shares were down 1p at 305p, was that the group had been looking for successors.

Black's merchant bank advisers, Charterhouse Japhet, gave the Emess bid a cautious welcome but is now pondering the much higher offer from Lisheate.

*'That's the difference'*

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**Standard Chartered Bank PLC** Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

[illegible]

Barclays Bank	9%	Trans East Corp	61%
BCCI	9%	Tucker Inc	61%
Citibank Savings	110%	Trust Utilities	61%
Consolidated Crds	9%	Truxon	61%
Continental Trust	9%	TWA	61%
C. Hoare & Co	9%	Traveler Corp	61%
Lloyds Bank	9%	Travelers Corp	61%
Midland Bank	9%	Travelers Corp	61%
Nat Westminster	9%	Travelers Corp	61%
TSB	9%	Travelers Corp	61%
Williams & Glyn's	9%	Travelers Corp	61%

\* Mortgages 8.5% Rate.  
 † 7.44% disclosed net return of tender  
 \$10,000, 60% \$10,000 up to  
 \$50,000, 6.47% \$50,000 and  
 over, 7.7%

### Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	94
Barclays	94
BCCI	94
Citibank Savings	110/94
Consolidated Crds	94
Continental Trust	94
C. Hoare & Co	94
Lloyds Bank	94
Midland Bank	94
Nat Westminster	94
TSB	94
Williams & Glyn's	94

7.45 deposited in terms of under £10,000, 5 1/2% £10,000 up to £20,000, 6 1/4% £20,000 and over, 7 1/4%.



APPOINTMENTS

Changes on Midland Bank board

Midland Bank: Sir Rex Giddes, a deputy chairman, will be returning from the board at the annual meeting in April. Sir Alex Jarratt will continue as deputy chairman and Sir Patrick McNeely has been made a deputy chairman. Sir Patrick, a director of the bank, will assume his new duties after the annual meeting. Sir Dermot Holden-Brown, chairman and chief executive of Allied-Lyons, will be joining the board from March 1. Dame Rosemary Murray will be returning from the board at the annual meeting. Equity & Law Life Assurance and the La Rue Sir Douglas Warr has been elected to the boards as a non-executive director.

Morgan Grenfell & Co: Mr W. P. Dwyerhouse joins the board from March 1.

Joyce Bank International: Mr M. R. Luthert, director, leaving on special duties, has been promoted to the new rank of senior director.

Stockholders' Investment Trust: Mr Ian Soutar has become a director.

British Gas: Mr Gilbert Hogg, director of legal services, has been appointed secretary of the corporation. He succeeds Mr Gordon May, who is retiring. Mr Hogg will continue as legal adviser to the board. Eastern Gas: Mr Geoff Eccles has been appointed deputy chairman.

Trusthouse Forte: Mr Dennis Hearn, deputy chief executive, will resume responsibility for the group's hotel division from March 1. Mr Giuseppe Pecorelli, who has been managing director of Trusthouse Forte Hotels since 1980, has been granted a year's sabbatical leave, but will continue to serve in the main board of Trusthouse Forte.

Couch Bros: Mr Peter Meyer has been made chairman and Mr Trevor Slater managing director. Mr Meyer succeeds Mr F. D. N. Campailla, who remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr David Shaw remains on the board as a non-executive director. Mr Anthony Longman has resigned from the parent board, but remains managing director of Couch Homes. Mr A. Stephenson has also resigned, but remains managing director of Couch Construction. Mr Tim Hearnley and Mr John Bishop have resigned.

"Consumption is the sole end and purpose of production and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to, only so far as it may be necessary for promoting that of the consumer. The maxim is so perfectly self-evident that it would be absurd to attempt to prove it."

The quotation is from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. It remains as relevant today as when it was written 200 years ago. In particular, it is an effective common sense riposte to those who claim that the current upturn in consumer spending is not a healthy symptom of economic recovery, but is unsoundly based on too much borrowing.

On the face of it the sceptics do have a case. In the last three years consumption has consistently risen faster than production. Economists may squabble over many things, but no-one has suggested that a widening gap between consumption and production can persist indefinitely.

It seems plausible and convincing that sooner or later the consumer boom must pull in its many imports that the balance of payments will move into heavy deficit. The Government will then follow the usual dreary pattern and take deflationary measures to dampen down demand.

The argument may be plausible and convincing. It also happens to be wrong. The very high December trade surplus of £495m concluded a year in the black by over £2 billion. Although this was much less than in 1982, it was still a useful sum and indicates clearly that the balance of payments is not a policy problem at present. Despite the buoyancy of con-

Consumption rise made possible by a shift in resources

sumer spending Britain is not "living beyond its means."

But the continuing strength of the balance of payments raises some interesting questions. If the excess of consumption growth over production growth has not been covered by foreign suppliers, how has it been met? Since spending must ultimately be matched by production, how can the arithmetic of demand and supply be

Economic commentary by Tim Congdon

# Why shopping boom is no sign of living beyond our means

The Shift of Resources into Consumption

	Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure-based)	Consumers' expenditure	General Government consumption	Gross fixed investment	Stock building	Net exports	Adjustment to factor cost
1979 Year to 3rd qtr 1983	201,385	138,004	47,512	41,411	2,430	3,360	31,492
% change	+1.3	+4.0	+4.5	-8.2	-135	3,427	31,708
Change in £m	+2,611	+5,577	+2,387	-2,579	-2,625	+67	-216

Source: Economic Trends December 1983

made to add up? There seems to be a difficult problem of reconciliation. The accompanying table sheds some light on the matter. The last 12-month period for which full national income data are available is that ending in the third quarter of 1983. A comparison between the constituents of total demand in that period and 1979, the peak of the previous business cycle, is easy enough to carry out.

It presents, in effect, a large-scale and much simplified budget of the nation's resources. Its main function is to show how the rise in consumption has been financed. The result is fascinating. Between the two periods gross domestic product rose very modestly by 1.3 per cent, but private consumption increased by 4.0 per cent and government consumption by 4.5 per cent. The difference between the change in production and consumption cannot be attributed to a worsening of the external balance. Exports and imports were both more or less static, and net exports actually contributed a tiny amount to boost demand.

The rise in consumption was made possible by a shift of resources from other uses within the domestic economy. Two areas, investment and stocks, both "lost" resources

and so offset the "gain" by consumption. Roughly speaking, the falls in investment and stock-building matched the increase in private consumption.

A knee-jerk reaction might be to protest against the nation's myopia in placing more emphasis on immediate enjoyment than on building up capital. This would be a rather fallacious point in the best of circumstances since, as Adam Smith's observation reminds us, the only reason for saving today is

Capital projects must be judged by their rate of return

to consume tomorrow, there is nothing inherently virtuous about investment. In fact, further investigation suggests that disapproval of the increase in consumption would have been particularly inappropriate in recent years, the fall in investment was concentrated in the public sector.

Of the total decline of £2,579m, the public sector accounted for £2,219m and the

private sector for £360m. (The contrast is exaggerated by council house and other asset sales, but public sector investment still went down more than private when the right adjustments are made.)

Some economists, who have urged that public sector investment be increased to stimulate the economy, would probably regard the figures given here as supporting their view. But their case often seems to rest on nothing more rigorous than the hope that "public sector investment is a good thing". This is not very helpful.

Any capital project - whether it be in the private or public sectors - has to be judged by its rate of return, there is no other legitimate basis for taking decisions. The trouble with so large a category as "public sector investment" is that the notion of a unique and known rate of return is simply inapplicable.

If the resources they absorbed have now been transferred towards the purchase of video cassette recorders, televisions, cars, personal computers and countless other types of consumer durable, the sum of human welfare has increased. Adam Smith would obviously endorse - but so should everyone else.

The routine criticism of any move from capital expenditure into current consumption is misguided if the investments concerned were yielding an unsatisfactory return, this maxim should also be self-evident that it is absurd to have to prove it.

A big drop in stocks has been the other method of financing extra consumption. The decisive response of stock-building to the revival in demand has, indeed, been one of the main surprises of the latest economic upturn.

But there is nothing sinister or disturbing here. The economy maintains stocks of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods equivalent to about four months production.

Better stock management techniques may enable the level of stocks to be reduced substantially without causing inconvenience. Indeed, if companies can make do with 10 per cent fewer stocks per unit of output consumption can rise - for a period, not permanently - by 3 per cent without any change in output.

Something like this does seem to have happened in Britain in the last three years. In other words, unused things in dumps, warehouses and factories have become used things in homes. On balance this is likely to have improved the sum of human welfare as well.

Improvement is being led by sensible stock management

The growth in consumption since 1979 is certainly not in itself a reason for alarm. Nor does it matter that consumption has risen more than production, this is not an example of over-indulgence in borrowing and imports, but of a sensible redeployment of the nation's resources.

The author is economics partner at Stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

# ML Holdings set for profits lift-off

The first deliveries of the RAF's JP 233 airfield denial weapon system for which ML Holdings is a big component contractor are expected by the end of this year. Modest profits are already coming in from work-in-progress payments on the system but real growth will only come in the 1984-1985 financial year.

JP 233 is central to ML's future profitability but Whitehall's obsessive secrecy prevents the Slough company from disclosing the size or value of the project. However, aviation business already accounts for 70 per cent of turnover. When JP 233 reaches full production it alone could account for 50 per cent of total turnover.

The first half results, reported yesterday, showed an increase in profits from £309,000 to £365,000 but are considered to be irrelevant ahead of JP 233 coming on stream.

The loss-making Crown foundry at Northampton should be profitable by the year end, its traditional piano frame castings have been supplemented by other high quality castings such as wood-burning stoves.

The signalling side is also in the red, largely because of the lack of British Rail orders. Export sales remain good.

## In brief

● Cray Electronics, the precision engineers and telecommunications equipment supplier, may soon become independent, its majority shareholder, Throgmorton Trust, announced yesterday.

Discussions are in progress for a re-organization of Throgmorton's subsidiary, Capital for Industry, which owns the stake in Cray of 52.2 per cent.

Effectively, CFI will transfer its holdings direct to Throgmorton and its three minority shareholders, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, Mr D. E. Meekins and Mr B. A. Solomons, who between them own 25.1 per cent of CFI.

The precise formula determining how the 52.2 per cent stake is to be split up has yet to be finalised. Throgmorton said that there will be no effect on the remaining Cray shareholders and that CFI's other investments, in Morphy Richards and six other small, unquoted companies will stay as they are.

Mr B. A. Solomons is also chairman of Cray, which has a turnover of about £9m a year

and pretax profits of more than £1.3m.

● Helton Holdings: Six months to Oct 31, 1983. No interim dividend (same). Figures in Irish £000. Turnover 14,490 (13,910). Pretax loss 282 (1,090 loss). Tax credit 169 (credit 189). Extraordinary debit 196 (nil), estimate of losses arising in respect of home-grown timber and profit arising from sale of Tara House. Loss per share 1.16p (9.02p).

● Isis Industrial Services (traded on the over-the-counter market): Half-year to September 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 18,127 (15,548). Pre-tax profit 1,002 (236) after interest 343 (nil). Mr L. A. B. Park, chairman, says of current trading that the overall rate of return on group funds has moved markedly ahead of last year.

All businesses are operating satisfactorily and an appreciable increase in pre-tax profits over last year can be expected.

● George Dew: Year to Oct 30, 1983. Total dividend 5.7p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 28,399 (25,729 restated). Pretax profit 1,500 (2,539) after associates loss 170 (profit 110). Tax 901 (298). EPS 7.5p (28p). For the year ahead company is intent on improving the order book and performance and recovering monies from completed contracts.

Chairman expects present year will be difficult and it is already clear that profitability will be poor.

● New Tokyo Investment Trust: No dividend (nil) for 1983. Figures in £000. Pretax profit 28 (25). Tax 34 (20). Loss per share 0.05p (earnings 0.06p).

● Throgmorton Trust: Year to November 30, 1983. Dividend 6.5p (same). Figures in £000. Gross income 7,431 (4,626). Expenses and interest 2,695 (527). Pre-tax revenue 4,736 (4,099). Tax 1,712 (1,226). EPS 5.96p (6.62p).

● Howard Shuttering (Holdings): Six months to Oct 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,898 (2,616). Pretax profit 562 (203). Tax 292 (105). EPS 3.6p (1.3p). Interim payment up from 5.5 to 10 per cent.

● Crescent Japan Investment Trust: Dividend 1.5p net (same) for 1983. Pretax profit £236,857 (£238,661). Tax £110,026 (£134,104). EPS 1.88p (1.71p). Proposed four-for-one scrip issue.

1982-83				1983-84				1984-85				1985-86				1986-87				1987-88				1988-89				1989-90				1990-91				1991-92				1992-93				1993-94				1994-95				1995-96				1996-97				1997-98				1998-99				1999-00				2000-01				2001-02				2002-03				2003-04				2004-05				2005-06				2006-07				2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14				2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24				2024-25				2025-26				2026-27				2027-28				2028-29				2029-30				2030-31				2031-32				2032-33				2033-34				2034-35				2035-36				2036-37				2037-38				2038-39				2039-40				2040-41				2041-42				2042-43				2043-44				2044-45				2045-46				2046-47				2047-48				2048-49				2049-50				2050-51				2051-52				2052-53				2053-54				2054-55				2055-56				2056-57				2057-58				2058-59				2059-60				2060-61				2061-62				2062-63				2063-64				2064-65				2065-66				2066-67				2067-68				2068-69				2069-70				2070-71				2071-72				2072-73				2073-74				2074-75				2075-76				2076-77				2077-78				2078-79				2079-80				2080-81				2081-82				2082-83				2083-84				2084-85				2085-86				2086-87				2087-88				2088-89				2089-90				2090-91				2091-92				2092-93				2093-94				2094-95				2095-96				2096-97				2097-98				2098-99				2099-00				2100-01				2101-02				2102-03				2103-04				2104-05				2105-06				2106-07				2107-08				2108-09				2109-10				2110-11				2111-12				2112-13				2113-14				2114-15				2115-16				2116-17				2117-18				2118-19				2119-20				2120-21				2121-22				2122-23				2123-24				2124-25				2125-26				2126-27				2127-28				2128-29				2129-30				2130-31				2131-32				2132-33				2133-34				2134-35				2135-36				2136-37				2137-38				2138-39				2139-40				2140-41				2141-42				2142-43				2143-44				2144-45				2145-46				2146-47				2147-48				2148-49				2149-50				2150-51				2151-52				2152-53				2153-54				2154-55				2155-56				2156-57				2157-58				2158-59				2159-60				2160-61				2161-62				2162-63				2163-64				2164-65				2165-66				2166-67				2167-68				2168-69				2169-70				2170-71				2171-72				2172-73				2173-74				2174-75				2175-76				2176-77				2177-78				2178-79				2179-80				2180-81				2181-82				2182-83				2183-84				2184-85				2185-86				2186-87				2187-88				2188-89				2189-90				2190-91				2191-92				2192-93				2193-94				2194-95				2195-96				2196-97				2197-98				2198-99				2199-00				2200-01				2201-02				2202-03				2203-04				2204-05				2205-06				2206-07				2207-08				2208-09				2209-10				2210-11				2211-12				2212-13				2213-14				2214-15				2215-16				2216-17				2217-18				2218-19				2219-20				2220-21				2221-22				2222-23				2223-24				2224-25				2225-26				2226-27				2227-28				2228-29				2229-30				2230-31				2231-32				2232-33				2233-34				2234-35				2235-36				2236-37				2237-38				2238-39				2239-40				2240-41				2241-42				2242-43				2243-44				2244-45				2245-46				2246-47				2247-48				2248-49				2249-50				2250-51				2251-52				2252-53				2253-54				2254-55				2255-56				2256-57				2257-58				2258-59				2259-60				2260-61				2261-62				2262-63				2263-64				2264-65				2265-66				2266-67				2267-68				2268-69				2269-70				2270-71				2271-72				2272-73				2273-74				2274-75				2275-76				2276-77				2277-78				2278-79				2279-80				2280-81				2281-82				2282-83				2283-84				2284-85				2285-86				2286-87				2287-88				2288-89				2289-90				2290-91				2291-92				2292-93				2293-94				2294-95				2295-96				2296-97				2297-98				2298-99				2299-00				2300-01				2301-02				2302-03				2303-04				2304-05				2305-06				2306-07				2307-08				2308-09				2309-10				2310-11				2311-12				2312-13				2313-14				2314-15				2315-16				2316-17				2317-18				2318-19				2319-20				2320-21				2321-22				2322-23				2323-24				2324-25				2325-26				2326-27				2327-28				2328-29				2329-30				2330-31				2331-32				2332-33				2333-34				2334-35				2335-36				2336-37				2337-38				2338-39				2339-40				2340-41				2341-42				2342-43				2343-44				2344-45				2345-46				2346-47				2347-48				2348-49				2349-50				2350-51				2351-52				2352-53				2353-54				2354-55				2355-56				2356-57				2357-58				2358-59				2359-60				2360-61				2361-62				2362-63				2363-64				2364-65				2365-66				2366-67				2367-68				2368-69				2369-70				2370-71				2371-72				2372-73				2373-74				2374-75				2375-76				2376-77				2377-78				2378-79				2379-80				2380-81				2381-82				2382-83				2383-84				2384-85				2385-86				2386-87				2387-88				2388-89				2389-90				2390-91				2391-92				2392-93				2393-94				2394-95				2395-96				2396-97				2397-98				2398-99				2399-00				2400-01				2401-02				2402-03				2403-04				2404-05				2405-06				2406-07				2407-08				2408-09				2409-10				2410-11				2411-12				2412-13				2413-14				2414-15				2415-16				2416-17				2417-18				2418-19				2419-20				2420-21				2421-22				2422-23				2423-24				2424-25				2425-26				2426-27				2427-28				2428-29				2429-30				2430-31				2431-32				2432-33				2433-34				2434-35				2435-36				2436-3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## FOOTBALL: A GAME OF FAMILY FORTUNES AT OXFORD AND MANCHESTER UNITED

## £2.8m bid to bring Zico to Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) — Zico, the Brazilian footballer, could be on the way back home but his fellow international might go abroad.

George Lalat, the president of Flamengo, the Brazilian champions, has said he expects to raise \$4m (£2,837,000) in the next two months to buy back Zico from Udinese, the Italian first division club.

Brazilian supporters delight at the thought that Zico might return could be tempered by the possibility of the departure of Socrates play in Europe. He has admitted he may consider an offer to leave Brazil.

Mr Lalat said he was negotiating with two large publicity companies to raise the money for Zico.

Even though Udinese spent a reported \$4m to buy Zico from Flamengo last June, Mr Lalat said the Italian club had already recovered a large part of that money. Udinese are paying Zico an estimated \$2m (£1,428,000) on a three-year contract.

In an interview with the newspaper *O Globo*, Zico was quoted as saying he was happy Flamengo were making an effort to bring him back, but he added he would not take to get involved in the club negotiations because "I must admit I like Udinese and the warmth of the people".

Mr Lalat said he would ask the Brazilian Football Association to help Flamengo's bid to bring Zico back. "It would be good for head coach Carlos Alberto Parreira to have Zico here in Brazil," he said.

"Besides, he is Brazil's most popular idol. Therefore, I expect FA President Giulio Coutinho will help us."

Mr Lalat did not mention what the FA could do to help. And he said rumours that he would transfer two of Flamengo's top players — Adilio and Junior — to other Italian clubs to raise more money for Zico. Mr Lalat said it would not be necessary. Junior, left back, is said to be wanted by Napoli, while Milan have repeatedly shown interest in Adilio, a forward.

Meanwhile, Socrates said he had received an official offer from Juventus, or another team, but he admitted that when his contract with Corinthians of Sao Paulo expired in August "I consider an offer to leave Brazil".

Socrates was quoted by the newspaper *Estado* as saying he had heard rumours that Juventus was offering him a salary of \$7m (£5m) and that it turned out to be true he would study the offer.

"I still have a few months before my contract expires," he said. "I am not really trying to sign publicity contracts so I can stay in Brazil. I would like to go abroad. After all, I have a wife and four children."

This was the first time Socrates admitted his willingness to play abroad. Two years ago he received an offer to play in Italy but refused.

Chesham United will play their first home game of the season at Amersham Road tomorrow night against Feltham. Fire damage to the ground and dressing rooms has been made good.

Sunderland, encouraged by Saturday's performance in keeping Ian Rush and Michael Robinson scoreless, travel to Tottenham tonight looking to counter midfield pairing described by their coach, Brian Robson, as "just about as good as you could find".

The players' reaction to the Osvaldo Ardiles and Glenn Hoddle, so successful together three years ago. Now they are to team up again.

Clary Mabbitt's knee injury spurs Tottenham's Hoddle manager, Keith Burkinshaw, the need to choose between them.

It is only the second time they have been together in the starting line-up for almost two years. The other occasion was against Arsenal on Boxing Day, when Ardiles was still struggling for fitness after a fractured shin. Parks continues in goal, although Clemence is now back in full training after a shoulder injury.

"We played well and deserved our draw against Liverpool," Robson said. "We didn't have any special plan to stop Rush and Robinson, but we can't let them have any for Ardiles and Hoddle. They are good, but we can't let them follow them all over the pitch. We will play it as it happens."

Bournemouth have agreed terms with the much-travelled Portsmouth forward Billy Rafferty, but are unwilling to meet the £15,000 transfer fee and have referred the matter to the league tribunal.

Rafferty, aged 32, played for six other league clubs before joining Portsmouth, for whom he scored 19 goals last season to help win promotion from the third division.

But Rafferty, who was club captain then, has not played a single first team game this season and has not even been selected as substitute.

Eusebio, now deputy trainer at Benfica, said: "Compared with the 1966 squad, Portugal is today a much more integrated side. In 1966, success was the result of individual performances where today the team works together more and so is more consistent."

Eusebio, the top scorer in the 1966 tournament, added: "The first game against West Germany is vitally important because if our team wins it will be such a boost to have overcome



## Maxwell in sight of his goal at Old Trafford

By Clive White

The foot in the door at Old Trafford, it transpired yesterday, belongs, not surprisingly, to Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher and chairman of Oxford United. Martin Edwards, his counterpart at Manchester United, admitted yesterday that takeover talks were taking place. A combined statement from the two men said that it was hoped that negotiations would be conducted "as speedily as possible to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum".

At the weekend it was generally considered that James Gulliver, another millionaire and director of United holding 10 per cent of the shares, was the secret bidder. For the time being, though, he remains firmly in the background having denied any interest in a takeover bid.

The "Confidential" statement said: "Possible acquisition of the majority control of Manchester United Football Club, which could lead to a general offer for all Manchester United shareholders, are now proceeding between Martin Edwards, the majority shareholder, and Robert Maxwell."

It is regretted that the premature publicity given to these talks may have given rise for concern to some associated with the club, and to some Manchester United supporters, and it is intended that the negotiations should be conducted speedily to reduce the period of uncertainty to a minimum. It is emphasized that no agreement has been reached.

Mr Maxwell's name was recently associated with a possible takeover at Birmingham City. His ambitious, abortive attempt last year to merge Oxford with Reading was triggered by his continuing failure to achieve a grand new home for Oxford. In October, he threatened to sell his shareholding unless Oxford City Council made a definite proposal to move the club from its cramped conditions at Manor Ground to a new site.

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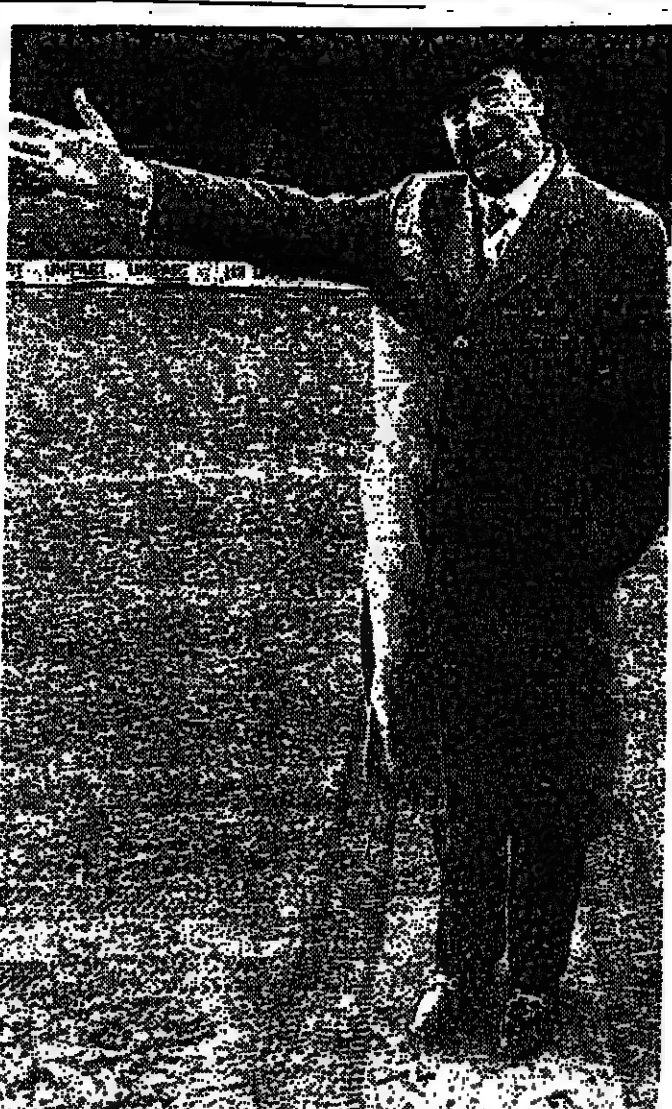
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New deal collaborators: Maxwell (above) shows the way ahead to Martin Edwards, Manchester United's chairman

Last year the club declared a record £2 million profit and in an age of dwindling attendances United still command about 40,000 for each home game. This year the club's profits will be considerably less after elimination from the FA Cup in the third round, and the Milk Cup in the fourth round, ironically, by Oxford. Even their pursuit of Liverpool in the Canon League championship has lost its impetus. Only the Cup Winners' Cup can provide an extra source of income by way of competition; and in their current form, victory in the quarter-final against the awkward customers of Barcelona could be beyond them.

The Edwards family have had a long association with the club and have held control since 1965 when Mr Edwards's father, Louis, was appointed chairman. Mr Edwards holds 500,736 shares at just over £2 each. In the event of a takeover they would be worth considerably more. His brother, Roger, owns 200,000 shares and Mr Gulliver, whose business interests include the Edwards family's former meat business, holds 102,532 shares. It could be that Mr Edwards would stay on as chief executive. His present salary is £47,000.

Mr Maxwell would not be allowed to continue as a director of Oxford, under Football League regulations, and has already indicated that he would pass on his shares to his family.

Jim Smith, the manager of Oxford, reiterated his disinterest in the management of Manchester United should Mr Maxwell be successful in his takeover bid. He said: "I feel Manchester United have a good manager and they should retain him". A Italian newspaper, *Daily Tuttosport*, reported that Sampdoria had signed Bryan Robson from Manchester United for \$3.5m. This was unconfirmed by United and Robson has always insisted that he was happy to stay at Old Trafford as long as Ron Atkinson was manager. Sampdoria already have their permitted number of two foreigners: Trevor Francis and Liam Brady.

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## Satellite circuit marks shift in policy by LTA and Hutchins

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Jeremy Bates, Stuart Bale, Nick Brown and Stephen Shaw, whose age range from 19 to 22, are the most highly-ranked young challengers to Britain's established Davis Cup players. They are therefore jockeying for precedence, with Bates the initial front-runner, during the five series of men's satellite tournaments that began last year. It may be that in future a larger proportion of the funds available for promoting tournaments will be allocated to the satellite level.

The idea is to provide more competition for the increasing number of British players who aspire to compete full-time; and thus raise the overall standard, and sharpen the challenge to Britain's international triumvirate: Colin Dowdeswell, John Lloyd, and Christopher Mottram. Within 16 months, all three will be over 30. However, he has lost a first set in which there were eight service breaks in the first 10 games. Bates began the second with a game in

play full-time. We have fallen down in not giving competition to a large section of the tennis-playing fraternity. The LTA have to look very hard at their tournament programme and organize more tournaments at satellite level.

"This satellite series is a test case. I discussed the idea with Mark Cox and put it up to the LTA and they accepted it. The LTA are putting in the money, about £70,000 in total costs. In my opinion that is money well spent. Almost 80 British players entered for the series. They are not all good players and they are not all full-time. But more and more people are taking up the game full-time."

"The players we are concentrating on must have more competition from the others. One of the biggest reasons why the Swedes and the French have done so well is that

there are so many players just behind. That's the spur. The competitive environment helps at all age levels. Richard Whickham is 16 and this is his first satellite. I don't want him to think that he is going to get in every tour. I want the people behind to push him."

Hutchins has done a good job with modest playing resources. As national team manager he bears no direct responsibility for finding and developing tournaments. But he must try to ensure that Dowdeswell, Lloyd, and Mottram benefit from the stimulus of younger, improving challengers and are eventually replaced by players of a standard similar to that of Britain's three leading men. The recent European team championship for the King's Cup served as a reminder of the present alarming disparity between the triumvirate and the rest.

Chris Bradnam's 7-6, 7-6 defeat of Robert Reininger, of Austria, in the Lawn Tennis Association's satellite event at Telford yesterday was the most dramatic performance of the two other players in line for that fourth place in the forthcoming Davis Cup — Jeremy Bates and Stuart Bale.

Where Bradnam's mental approach was such that he was able to play to the best of his ability against a man ranked 168 places above him, the court attitude of both Bates and Bale was sadly destructive.

Just as Ken Brown's caddy once abandoned the Ryder Cup golfer's clubs on the grounds that he felt his man was going to lose, so Bates and Bale were so infuriated by the umpire and linesmen to quit quietly after the three set match in which Bates defeated Nick Brown.

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## The wrong attitude

By Lewine Mair

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## BOWLS

## Sutherland has the perfect answer

By Gordon Allan

Bob Sutherland of Scotland, the defending champion, won his first match in the world indoor championship, sponsored by Emu, at the Glasgow Sports Centre, when he beat Sammy Allen, of Ireland, scored nine shots in six ends to turn 19-7 to 20-16, and it needed an inch-perfect bowl by Sutherland when he was three down after a crisis with 21-16.

Sutherland confessed afterwards that he made the cardinal error of coasting a little when he led 20-16. He almost paid the penalty. Concerning a long lock, Allen, who came from Ballymena and won the British Isles title four years ago, transformed the match with a four to make it 20-14. At the next end he scored one on a measure, at the next end he scored one on a measure, at the next end he scored one on a measure.

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**By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent**

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Tina Leong, Keith Prowse & Co Ltd, 24 Stove Street, London WC1E 7BA

**Secretary in Life**

As Secretary at one of our branches in the West End you will be providing support to the Manager and his Sales Team, dealing with both secretarial and admin duties.

You will be working under pressure, therefore you will need sound secretarial experience and audio skills (min 50 wpm typing) with the ability to be organized and unflappable!

Full training will be given in the use of Word Processor. We can offer you a salary of £8,000 together with good large company benefits. If you are aged 24+ and would like further details please telephone Theresa Green on 01-499 0631.

**HAMBRO LIFE ASSURANCE Plc**

Britain's largest Unit-Linked Insurance Company

**BOOKKEEPER SECRETARY**

Salary negotiable

required for a small representative office of a dynamic American data processing company located in London's West End. Will work as a team member in the finance/admin department. Strong bookkeeping ability is stressed - experience would be helpful but training will be given. Secretarial skills to include good standards of typing, ability to handle administrative and general secretarial duties. Will provide training on word processing and automated accounting system. Professional attitude and appearance required. Please reply in writing with C.V. to:

**EDS**

25 Gilbert Street, Grosvenor Square, London W1Y 2EJ.

**PARTNERS SECRETARY/PA & ADMIN.**

As an experienced legal secretary used to working as Partner level, you will be accustomed to involvement in your job, able to work to deadlines and would enjoy the scope to exercise your own initiative.

We also have several other legal PA vacancies with firms who are seeking experience in other commercial, conveyancing, charity and trust or litigation work, offering not only security and job satisfaction but an attractive overall package.

For immediate appointment please telephone Alexander Fries in confidence on 01-465 3889 or call in to see her at 220 High Holborn, London WC1V.

**BROOK STREET LEGAL**

All an employment service should be

**FRIENDLY OIL CO. W1**

requires

SHORTHAND TYPIST, TELE. OP. Sense of Humour Speeds 100/60. Age 20-25 Salary negotiable

Call MELANIE on 01-499 4548

**St Mary's School**

Independent boarding school for 300 girls. An experienced school secretary required to be responsible for the organisation of the school office. Good administrative ability essential. Interesting post with good salary and working conditions. Resident or non-resident. Apply in writing to the Headmistress with c.v. and names and addresses of 2 referees.

## Judy Farquharson Limited

17 Serpentine Street, London, W1P 5PD 01-433 8824

**CITY PUBLIC RELATIONS**

Responsible, demanding position for experienced PA to MD with good secretarial skills and organising ability. Lots of weekend and night contact. Tel 433 8824.

**SUSSEX**

Director of public company needs efficient PA with top of business for small country HQ. Tel 433 8824.

**HAMPSHIRE**

PA for MD of small industrial company. Good salary and benefits. Good secretarial and commercial skills. Knowledge of French or German useful. £5,000 + car + bonus.

**OXFORDSHIRE**

Self-employed Secretary with good typing and organisational skills for Manager of racing car business. £7,500.

Ring 01-493 8824

**JFL**

**THE MIDDLESEX AREA JUDICIAL SERVICES SECRETARIAT**

PERSONAL ASSISTANT & SECRETARY to the Head of Secretariat, £8,600

The secretariat provides administrative services to the statutory committees responsible for the magistrates courts and the probation services in the Middlesex area of Greater London.

In addition to secretarial duties the personal assistant of secretary has a range of administrative tasks and responsibilities to undertake on his behalf, much of it of a highly confidential nature. I require a person aged 25-40 years who possesses excellent secretarial skills, shorthand and audio, organisational ability initiative and a readiness to work as part of a team.

5 day, 35 hour week. 26 days leave. Local government super annuation scheme, scale rises to £9,600.

For further details and application form (returnable by 20th February 1984) phone Mr A Moore on 01-580 5191 ext 25

**B H ATKINS**

Head of Secretariat

Queens House

180 Tottenham Court Rd

W1P 9LE

**Elizabeth Hunt**

**SENIOR SECRETARY** £8,500

To join our client, a very prominent and distinguished industrialist. He is a Main Board Director of a large Public Company and would like you to become involved in both the business and personal work. You will need to be well presented, discreet, but with a friendly approach and should enjoy a full PA role. 100/50 skills needed.

**YOUNG SECRETARY** £8,500

A career opportunity for a young experienced secretary to join the Managing Director of the rapidly expanding financial planning consultancy. He is very dynamic, keen to delegate and based in beautiful Covent Garden offices. Good audio skills, and very shorthand needed.

**SECRETARY with WP EXPERIENCE** £7,500

To organise client presentations, get together promotional material and ensure a very creative environment as PA/Secretary to the Directors of a top W1 firm of International Designers. 100/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

**SECRETARY/PA**

**MEDICAL RESEARCH**

The International Medical Research office of a major US multinational pharmaceutical company urgently requires an experienced secretary/PA to assist the Area Research Director

Good secretarial skills, including shorthand & a willingness & the ability to work on their own within a small group are required. A non smoker is preferred.

The office is modern & equipped with a full range of the latest telecommunications equipment. The salary is negotiable and related to experience, conditions of employment are those appropriate to a large company.

Please apply enclosing detailed CV including current salary to: The Area Research Director I.M.R., Schering Corporation, USA, 4 Golden Square, London, W1 3AE.

or for further details phone 01-439 9258

**Training Officer**

£10,000 pa

A famous recruitment services group, based in the Home Counties, West of London, seeks a commercially-backed, entrepreneurial minded, articulate, enthusiastic Sales Trainer to support 50 staff. You'll need to be well organized, free from tight domestic ties and present very well "on your feet". Salary will be £10,000 pa and there are other attractive benefits.

Call me, if you wish, for an initial chat on (0895) 31669 or write to Dorothy Robinson, Regional Manager, 12 Chequers Square, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3LN.

**SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**

For American Plywood Association in W1. Ability to organise and run small office, typing, copy and Audio, 50 w.p.m. Filing and helping to organise occasional seminars and trade receptions. Maintain budget and expense records. Experience with small computer system with word processing an advantage. Training given. Salary £7,500.

Apply: A.P.A., 101 Wigmore St, London, W1N 9AB. Tel: 01-623 3437.

**SECRETARY/PA**

£8,900+

To work for Director of leading Food Importing Company. We are looking for: 'A' level education, secretarial experience at high level, ability to work on own initiative, pleasant manners and appearance. Send c.v. to: G Harrison, 60 Borough High Street, London SE1, marked confidential.

**SECRETARY £8,000**

With personality and initiative required for Director of W1 Surveyors/Estate Agents handling commercial property. S/N & audio required, speeds min 100/70+. Busy position involving admin of all aspects of 11 people as well as normal sec duties. Salary £8,000 + perks. CV's to: Box 2648G The Times (no agencies)

## Secretary Plus in a Personnel Team

Oil Industry Excellent Salary & Benefits

As the UK marketing subsidiary of one of the world's leading oil companies, we are looking for someone to provide a confidential secretarial service to a team of hard-working personnel managers at our London headquarters office.

But the job doesn't stop there - you will be expected to get involved with all aspects of personnel work and contribute fully in the running of the department.

In particular, this means being (or becoming) totally familiar with employment legislation and personnel documentation and helping to run training courses.

You will need to have 60-70 w.p.m. typing and reasonable shorthand; a background in secretarial work and

administration; and a confident, friendly telephone manner. Experience in dealing with customers and clients would be an advantage as would word processing experience.

We will offer you an excellent salary, plus the benefits expected of a major oil company.

So, if you feel you have the sort of background we're looking for and a friendly, good natured personality, please phone or write with full career details to Denise Davison, Personnel Department, Total Oil Great Britain Limited, 23 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0JE. Tel. 499 6393 Ext. 2681.

**TOTAL**

**Harrods**

**Secretary to Company Secretary and Chief Accountant**

Applications are invited for this interesting and rewarding position. It goes without saying that we require good secretarial experience, including shorthand and typing. Knowledge of word processing, although not essential, would also be an advantage. More importantly he or she must enjoy working on their own initiative and must be willing to accept responsibility for the smooth running of the office.

The environment is extremely friendly and working conditions are excellent with all the benefits that a large store can offer, including immediate discount on personal shopping.

Please write enclosing a full c.v. including details of current salary to: Mr. N. Evan Cook, Recruitment Manager, Personnel Department, Harrods Ltd., Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7XL.

**Key Account Executives**

£28,500 plus bonus

Alfred Marks Group, one of Britain's major service organisations, seeks three young women (or men), aged 22-28 for sales support roles in the Greater London area.

We are essentially looking for smart, articulate people who thrive on mentally stretching work, who combine strong ambition with enthusiastic commitment.

Success will open several development paths in this powerful £40 million Group.

Please write, with brief relevant details to: Laurence Rosen, Sales & Marketing Director, Alfred Marks Group, PO Box 1AL, Adle House, 84-88 Regent Street, London W1A 1AL.

**NINA RICCI**

Parfums require a RECEPTIONIST

This leading French perfume company requires a well spoken, bright receptionist with a pleasant personality. Applicants should also have good audio/typing skills and be prepared to assist in all aspects of administration.

Excellent working conditions and benefits. Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing enclosing a full c.v. to: Mrs J. Cartwright, Nina Ricci (UK) Ltd., 6 Brook Street, Hanover Square, London W1Y 1AA. (No agencies)

**Secretary/pa.**

Ad Agency - West End

An excellent opportunity to join a busy new business team. You'll be involved in preparing presentations on a new computerised system, raising with various departments in the Agency and general sales administration and secretarial duties.

Accurate typing with a flair for good presentation is essential. WP experience preferable. 'A' level standard English plus 2/3 years work experience would be ideal.

Ring David Basham for an application form on 01-437 9261.

**SECRETARY/PA**

£9,000 NEGOTIABLE

The Group Chief Executive of a major international company needs a Personal Secretary. PA with experience in a similar or other management level, insurance, board members, arranging travel, etc. Anecdotes should be able to work under pressure and at a fast pace and have first-class secretarial skills (100 wpm, 100/50). There is a possibility of travel and a second language: French, Spanish, or Portuguese is preferred. Please telephone to arrange an early interview with Aileen Dore or Victoria Mayhew.

Recruitment Consultants

23 The Pinnacles, Hanover Square, London W1Y 1AA. Tel: 01-997 6504/01-991 1734

**Types**

**Professional Secretary/PA**

approx £9,000-£9,500 per annum

Have you got excellent shorthand and typing skills? Then play a valuable part in the administration of the small, happy management/financial consultancy where you'll act as right hand to the Chairman, but team spirit and sense of humour also much appreciated.

21 Beauchamp Place SW3

Tel: 01-581 2977

**Executive PA/SEC**

£10,000

For dynamic senior partner of American organisation. Demanding and challenging role requiring polished and efficient organiser. 30/60, Age 35-45.

**PA/SEC**

£9,000

Professional PA for Director General of leading organisation. Ability to undertake own correspondence, intimate diary planning, be at ease with top people. 30/60, Age 25-35.

**PA/SEC**

£9,000

## EXECUTIVE PA/SEC

£10,000

For dynamic senior partner of American organisation. Demanding and challenging role requiring polished and efficient organiser. 30/60, Age 35-45.

**PA/SEC**

£9,000

Professional PA for Director General of leading organisation. Ability to undertake own correspondence, intimate diary planning, be at ease with top people. 30/60, Age 25-35.



















